

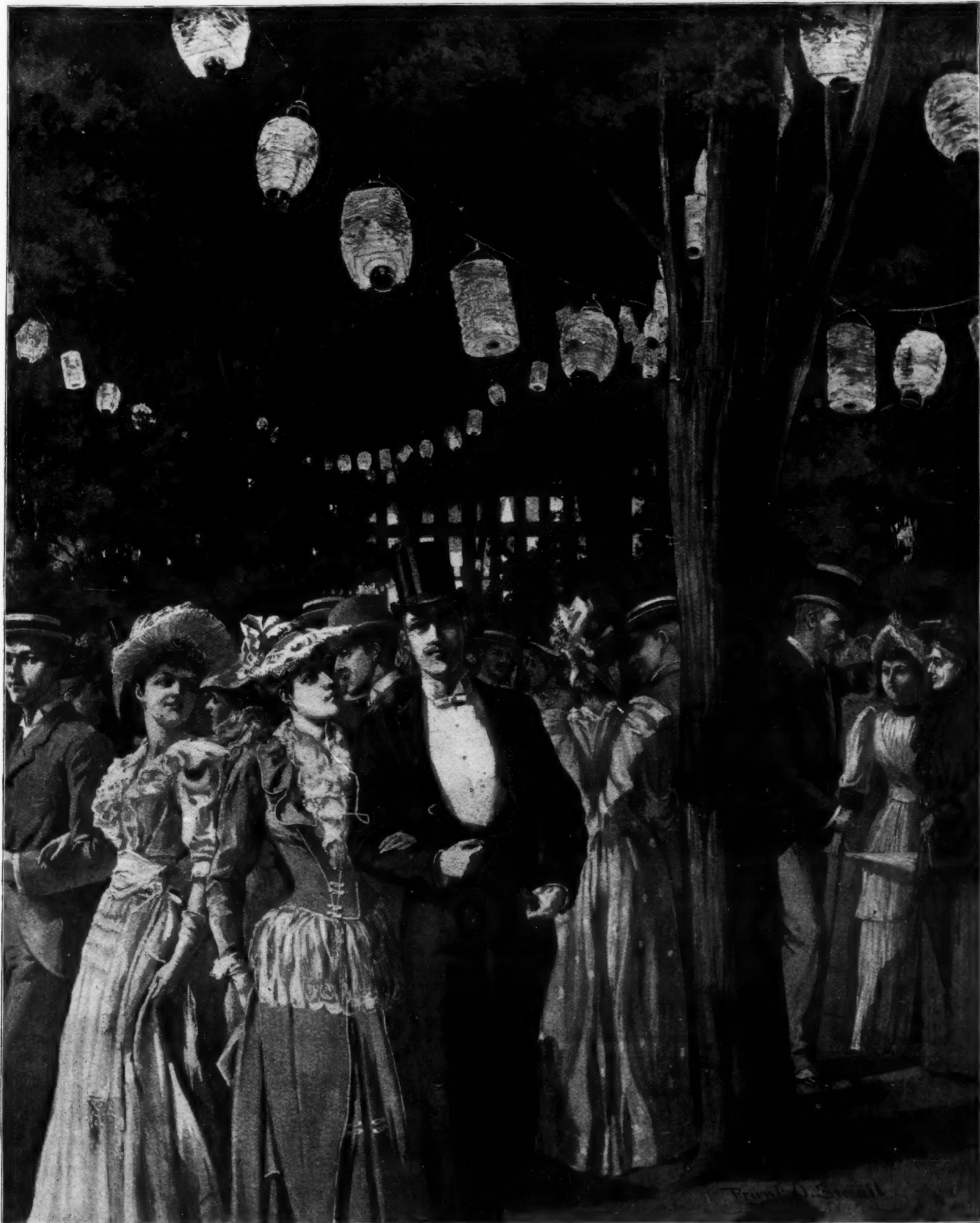
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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AN EVENING SCENE IN THE YARD AT HARVARD COLLEGE—AFTER THE CLASS-DAY EXERCISES.—FROM A PAINTING BY FRANK O. SMALL.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

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IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

We shall be glad to receive from photographers and artists in all parts of the country photographs and sketches of persons, objects, and events of interest; and for such as may be used satisfactory compensation will be made. To save time, photographs can be sent unmounted.

THE fourth contribution by Professor Totten on the subject of the Millennium will be printed next week. The subject will be that which was announced for this week, as it will be seen that in this week's issue Professor Totten has injected an article midway in his series, so that the latter will be extended to five instead of four. From among the numerous letters received regarding Professor Totten's contributions, we select one written by a well-known Baptist clergyman of Scranton, Pa., from which we give an excerpt as follows: "By printing Professor Totten's articles you have entered upon your greatest mission since your existence. Let preachers scoff and howl if they please, they are only thereby fulfilling Scripture, as the professor says. Whether we may or may not know the year of our Lord's return, all who urge men to immediate repentance are safe preachers."

THE MILLENNIUM: III.—HOW IT WILL COME.

IT will never come through the gradual improvement and self-lifting power of the human race. The verdict of all secular history is against it; and the ruins of a dozen independent civilizations already laugh this worn-out hope to scorn. The vanity of such a consummation is self-evident in the light of man's experience at rearing social systems, and with it fall all other boasted forms of evolution.

Moreover, it is not only condemned as futile by the word of God, but sacred history itself furnishes several successive records of failure, all parallel to the numerous Gentile disasters; and in so doing, the Scriptures fully set forth the philosophy, or *raison d'être* of these failures. It is this: that we have always left God out of the problem, and, in our efforts to reach heaven, have merely followed Nimrod's slimy footsteps.

Ever since the Christian Church fell away from its apostolic first estate, men have dreamed, through incantation from their priests, that the Millennium would come by efforts born of the dust, and have ignored the Saviour's express intimations that the reign of peace must wait in sackcloth for His personal return. In the meantime, such is the irony of historic fact, we have actually experienced just such a sham millennium, and are now in the little season—by contrast also a sham—which succeeds it,—waiting for its closing scenes.

As the result of all this wresting of the truth, the heathen nations inhabiting the very by-ways and the hedges of the earth are far more earnest in their anticipation of the advent of some one, than is the nominal church of so-called Christian lands, and if they fall, perchance, into the devilish trap that Satan is about to spring upon the Gentiles in order to anticipate the genuine Advent, the greater sin lies near Laodicean altars, be they of Israel or Judah.

But, however started toward its final phase, man's abject failure must be consummated; and religion is a very small factor in the process; for nowadays the overwhelming majority of men never give to it a serious and fruitful thought. Turning, therefore, to what we more commonly regard as the world's affairs, we find them equally at sea, and in an atmosphere so lurid that we already know an unprecedented cataclysm is at hand. In every department of human polity we find this verdict indorsed; it is the alphabet of all our conversation.

Truly, man proposes but God disposes. History has no other lesson; that it repeats itself is but another mode of stating the axiom. The fact is, real progress takes no steps backward. It "marks time," perhaps, but never halts, and its ominous cadence, while delayed in front of temporary obstacles, sooner or later sends throughout the structure the premonitory thrill that none misunderstand. This is always recognized as a token of that irresistible vibration by which, when it attains its amplitude, all opposition is doomed to be shattered. The structure of modern society already feels this uncanny sensation, akin to what precedes an earthquake, and every reader of this article, according

to his own station in life, and each in his own degree, has long been personally conscious of motions now no longer latent, and which come from all directions at diminished intervals.

Let me refer in this connection to the late European May-day labor agitations. In the first place they are ominous. The very day, blindly selected by the socialists, is a prognostication, for it is Baul's day! None of its associations are propitious to the welfare of mankind, and according to the ancient chronologies of our race, they are disastrous. But there is an irony deep and significant to all the "accidents" which are conspiring against the nearing future, and I wish to go on record as plainly reading what is written, and as having squarely warned those whom these presents reach.

I disclaim the exercise of any other gift than that of human judgment, though it is enlightened both by faith and fact, the twin of which are within reach of all. Upon these premises, as I read the future, my judgment bids me look to this date for events with whose renown the world shall shortly ring. The anniversary, in its modern phase, has now been celebrated twice; with the third time I am convinced it will begin to make astounding history and to realize prophecy.

The suggestion to the anarchists to celebrate this particular day throughout the world came from one Brusche, a New Haven man, while he was a delegate to the great socialistic convention at Paris, in 1889, and I, as temporarily another New Haven man, in 1891, pronounce it "kismet," and I conjure the honest working bone and sinew of Anglo-Saxon lands to shun its celebrations, and to settle their affairs by ballot and deliberation. Abroad, these May-day orgies are destined to succeed, but where English-speaking liberty has provided legal methods for redress, all others are foredoomed to failure, and the "Sons of the Revolution" will see to it that no one else supplants them.

Meanwhile, even they, though born amid the folds of a banner that is as significant as Joseph's coat of many colors, have been asleep too long. The "fullness of the Gentiles" is one of the most sharply defined signs of the latter times, and by unrestricted immigration we have been hoodwinked long enough. This country has already become "too strongly tainted with foreign odors," and, whether they believe the Millennium is near or not, our statesmen should take immediate and active measures to cut off, so far as possible, the inroad of a dangerous menace to our institutions, and one which we certainly need accept no longer. The explosion in Europe is certainly coming, and the less we have of unassimilated elements within Saxon borders, the less will be our liability to sympathetic detonations.

There is a time for everything, and a time for general alarm has surely come. It is idle to attempt to conceal this universal heart failure any longer. It has already developed into a distinct disease, but one that has a name without a definition—unless we search the Scriptures. (Luke xxi., 26.) And its companion, quite as new, and equally as undefined elsewhere—the deadly and recurring grip—snaps brains when hearts resist the strain. Verily, "the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint."

All this is but the final outcome of the "death" inherited in Eden, and the general malady is but the natural integration of its myriad individual phases. Our planet is rapidly sweeping into regions of the universe whose dreadful secrets have been reserved against the times now almost full, and if the words of Truth are not to fail, the powers of heaven will soon be shaken.

But to what end? Simply to shake the wicked out, and to establish righteousness. For God hath blessed the Seventh day and made it holy. The problem of Jehovah has been to extract the root of the human race, and draw forth from the debris, beneath its radical sign, which is the Serpent, "a people" formed for Himself. Christ is the index of the root to be extracted. The rule is "tribulation," and its application is "the sword."

Therefore, as intimated in my last article, it now remains—as to the "How?" in which "the Millennium will come"—to discuss the manner and its agencies. I shall be brief in these premises, and confine myself to the predictions of the prophets, now receiving their preliminary interpretation by means of current facts,—the which portend and guarantee their fullest consummation. The topic chiefly deals with "signs"; and (whether or not men recognize them as having been set forth "from of old" in the Scriptures—the which none but those who have sufficient of its "oil" perceive) the world has been growing more and more concerned as to their meaning and ultimate culmination, ever since "this generation" began.

I have as much right to discuss these matters as Mr. Bellamy or any other student, and, probably, I have devoted quite as much thought to them as any other man (of my years), whether he be a mere iconoclast, or a true philosopher. But as my premises are firmly rooted in Biblical faith, now fully grown to the maturity of scientific knowledge, I shall both differ and agree with many of my predecessors in the present solution of the situation, and in my convictions as to its denouements.

We boast about the "continuity of nature"—and all the while we live amid phenomena which nowadays are exceptions to its ordinary rules. While knowledge has undoubtedly increased, the human mind has perverted all its teachings, and out of them has formulated a science only "falsely so called"—for here, too, we have left "Palmoni" out of the arrangement. The "false shepherds" of Israel condemn such investigations as my own with the suicidal precept that "you can prove anything from the Bible," the which the present disintegration of "the faith" would seem to warrant, were the reason not apparent.

Meanwhile, their "heelers"—the editors of a mammonized religious press—echo the adage by stating "you can prove anything by figures." The fallacy in each case is the same: If we limit the conditions of a problem, or select them to suit ourselves, we work in a circle and toward the answer sought. But when the equation contains every condition, affected by its proper sign and exponents, it has but one solution, and this satisfies the whole array.

In the first place, then, and from the "instructed" standpoint, the Millennium will come by natural means—so called. The outcome of a false system is its eventual downfall. The longer this is delayed, by force of circumstances, or by main force, the more certain, sudden, and complete will be the wreck. And in direct ratio with the ruin of what man thenceforth cannot but attribute to himself, his convictions, thereafter, will be fastened upon some one else.

In the second place, but only so in the order of our comprehension and its manifestation, the Millennium will come by supernatural assistance at the summit of this very crisis. It will be born at an *accouchement* in which instruments must be employed. (Isa. xxxviii., 3.)

In its general aspect the Millennium will come as least expected: suddenly; like a snare; everywhere at once; amid the crash of all existing human systems; and out of a "Reign of Horror." With travail, as upon a woman in labor, wherewith all creation groaneth until now. There are whole chapters in the Bible which read like modern editorials, and they voice far more of what is now going on about us than any human pen can compass in a mere epitome. Read, for instance, to save quoting here, that final chapter of St. James, written avowedly "for the last days," and to brief our commentation, interpret it by the literal "labor" pangs now racking the whole social fabric, and threatening the outrageously misused or else unwashed talents of "capital" with an assignment to a grim administrator.

All that I am trying to set in broad array, in this short article, could be so ballasted down by Scriptural references as to load every column in this paper; and if I speak the truth thus plainly, I only do so that, perchance, if it leads not to such repentance as shall make my rôle like that of Jonah, I may at least warn such of our race as I may waken, and impress them with a personal responsibility to swell this MIDNIGHT CRY!

For there is work soon to be done; and on England and America, on Brother John and Brother Jonathan, the parts of Ephraim and Manasseh have devolved. We have been reared from Abraham's literal stock to stem the coming flood, and with God's help let us do so! There are two tasks set before us—those of the "wise" and "foolish" virgins respectively. All through our generation, while some of the angels have been holding back the "winds," the "sealing" of the wise ones has been going on, and when the process is complete they will be caught away. Upon the others fall the earthly phases of the work, and it will be "racial" and "irredental," but they will tax the Saxon nerve down to its very filaments; for even such a spirit as Paul prayed that he might escape the "time of Jacob's trouble!"

All things point to the fact that a large chapter of this closing work of the nineteenth century is to be military—pure and simple, and every Saxon land is waking to the conviction that it must be ready to close its ports against the coming storm. At best we shall be only in the "nick of time." The closing years of the centuries have always been momentous, and it is no common century that now draws toward its final "week of years."

Cesarism in Russia is performing its part in the preparation for the coming opera of arms with all the skill of a Meneptha, and, as already shown, will meet its fate at Armageddon. (See FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, April 12th, 1890.)

The republicanism of France is only temporary; it has outlived its score of years, and we shall see her in familiar vestments soon. For imperialism is destined to reawaken in its final phase, and before it the militarism of Prussia will be swept back to the Rhine. I purposely do not say Germany, for its southern part has quite another future, and one of which the erratic "Ego" now at its head has not the remotest conception. All this is necessarily mystic and improbable to most of my readers; but it would not be were they familiar with my premises. Let it then merely go on record, and let those who seek for more "go unto those who sell."

The future geography of Europe has been mapped out for a score and more of centuries, and its lines begin to take their final shape already. In their antitypical character—for it began with Nebuchadnezzar as a type, ran through "the seven times" of the thing typified, and is to culminate, and then expire, in the throes of the coming "Reign of Horror"—the five heads of the dynasty that John seems to have foreseen at Patmos fell at Waterloo. They were those of Bonaparte and his four brothers. The world owes this happy solution to Dr. Clinton Colgrove. Let me continue it. The sixth head fell at Sedan, and once more the "beast"—for so St. John called it—is still in the abyss. The French themselves always speak of the empire as being *dans l'abîme*,—in "apoleian," however, says the Greek (with ominous significance, and with subtle play upon a well-known name), the "beast" is yet to go! for the empire which was, and now is not, is destined yet to reappear.

In the meantime its house has been swept and garnished, and the "seventh head," when he has come to legal age, and been struck a fatal blow, will go and take unto himself the spirits of the former six, and of yet one other (Apollyon), all more wicked than himself. In this final phase, after his deadly wound is healed, he, as a combination, represents "an eighth, and is of the seventh," and, verily, the last state of this Napoleonic man is destined to be far worse than the FIRST. For before the Millennium can come must Antichrist appear. "The coming man" anticipates the coming God! (2 Thess. ii., 1-17.) In other words, Pagan Rome was bad enough, and papal Rome ("which now is not") was worse, but the superlative degree is yet to come. Let us call it popular Rome and beware of it, for it is not the Millennium.

And herein is wisdom, for the name of its king is the name of a man, and his number is devoid of sevens. He will deceive the nations—aye, even some of the very elect will stumble in his presence; but woe to those who take his mark! And woe to those who, having rejected Him who came in the Father's name, accept this other coming in his own. For that, in so far as the unorthodox Jew is concerned, is to be the sting of the tribulation.

Although aiming at every other destination, still the strong hook of "kismet" points to Palestine alone as the goal of Esther's people, so thither they must go! This movement is destined to grow, and it is nearly time, for the general "epistle" to be sent out. The compact of "many" with Antichrist will accentuate the movement, and it will eventuate in an era of unprecedented speculation, centred in the Holy Land. The degree of its intensity will reduce its duration to a minimum, and in the middle of its "week" Antichrist himself will boldly seize the whole of its results. Thence forward, for the brief "half-week" that thereafter remains to "the times of the Gentiles," extends the literal "Reign of Horror" predicted from of old. I speak as I "believe," and "by the carte," and yet, in general terms alone, for none but "the wise" can comprehend the sub-

ject now, or complete its coloring, and ere these closing forty-two months of woe begin they will be caught away.

In the meantime, to return to the present, all Bible students—I mean *believers* and students of Moses and the Prophets—are now looking for the rise of the ten democracies, which, according to Revelations, are to wield the power of kings during the early part of the final "seven years." It would be vain to deny that we do not see their spirit already existing in the Mediterranean kingdoms. They are not to be such republican-democracies as ours, but veritable *monstrosities*—anarchies far worse than that of Robespierre's day—wild with the crash of all existing things and warring with each other.

It is generally held that they will start in as monarchies, France among the rest, and quickly eventuate into communes of terror which will then combine in one of vast proportions. In fact, it will stretch itself back across the geographical track of false empire, and at the end will coil itself about the holy places of the East. Thus coiled, its head and tail will meet upon the plains of Esdraelon!

This is "the second beast" of Revelations, and its ruler is the N'apoleonic Antichrist himself. It is at the crisis of this literally satanic reign that "Judah's" troubles culminate, and that the fate of "all flesh" is to tremble in the balance; but ere the fatal moment has transpired the Lord Himself descends "to bruise the serpent's head" and to initiate "the golden age."

But we will draw a curtain upon things seen at best but dimly, and whereon, until events actually begin to materialize, even the ablest students of prophecy are still liable to errors of "judgment." It is enough for us to know that "spring" is *here*, and that the sands of time may be almost counted. When the last one falls through the glass "the mystery of God" will be accomplished, and the Millennium be ushered in.

It can only come by virtue of the Second Advent, whose object is to satisfy the Saviour's soul. The progress of this age has always been downward. It is arithmetical no longer, but geometrical, and it is toward "the sword," the very legacy the Saviour declared at His First Advent, that he came to bring.

Verily it now hangs above us by the last unraveling thread! The world will not disarm until the universal battle has been fought, and however convinced we may be that man's warlike preparations are now big and far advanced with the pregnancy of everlasting peace, of necessary peace, we cannot resist the instructive conviction of all mankind that its birthday will be one of horror and dismay.

YALE UNIVERSITY, May 30th, 1891. (Decoration Day.)

[NOTE.—Professor Totten is Professor of Tactics in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University.]

ADVENTURES IN ALASKA.

WIDESPREAD interest is manifested in the explorations of the party sent by this newspaper to Alaska. The *Wilkes-Barre Record* truthfully says: "Our own continent offers opportunity for exploration quite as surprising as anything to be hoped for in Africa;" and the *Utica Herald* says that, from the interview with Mr. Wells of the LESLIE'S NEWSPAPER party, it is plain that "when the story in detail of the experiences and discoveries of the party is made public in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, as it is promised it soon will be, it cannot fail to be a most interesting narrative to both the scientific world and the general public."

The success of the party sent out by FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER and the results of their explorations serve at least one good purpose: they have stimulated interest in Alaskan matters. One of our New York City contemporaries, the *Ledger*, has already projected another exploring expedition, and as a result of these visits of daring adventures we hope soon to have the map of Alaska considerably enlarged and extended.

A prefatory summary of the results of our exploration is published on another page, but the work achieved by the party sent out by this paper can only be appreciated after the complete narrative has been read. Among the most interesting features of the publication that we shall present from Messrs. Wells, Schanz, and their associates will be maps of the lower and central sections of the Territory, disclosing several geographical changes of vital importance. A map given in the present issue shows the routes traveled by the explorers, and the vast extent of the territory covered by them. This should be preserved for future reference.

Apart from the material interest that will attach to the narrative, it will be a most thrilling record of an extraordinary series of adventures, describing the perils of travel on land and water; over the ice and snow by raft, dog-sleds, and on foot. Some of the escapes of the explorers were marvelous; in fact, the whole diary of the trip is marvelously interesting.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

THE furious uproar over Dr. Webb's railroad operations in the Adirondack region is simply the creation of panic-stricken newspapers.

According to all reports, Dr. Webb does not contemplate the destruction of all or any part of the Adirondack forests. No State land is now being trespassed upon, and not two per cent. of the mileage of the projected road will in any event encroach upon State lands. Every inch of this little territory in dispute lies in Franklin County, whose people have raised \$30,000 to help construct the railroad and are frantically demanding its prompt completion.

Of what use is an Adirondack State park, without a railroad to bring the people to it? At present no railroad takes the fisherman, the hunter, and the invalid where he wants to go. Not one of them reaches the heart of the Adirondacks. All stop

short of the traveler's destination, and the trip is full of hardship and very expensive.

Dr. Webb proposes to provide convenient and easy access to a most delightful region. He proposes to abundantly guarantee protection from fire or any other injury to the State preserves. He is, himself, the owner of nearly a quarter of a million acres of forest land in the Adirondacks, and would be among the first to resent an effort to destroy the value of his property. It stands on an equal footing with the value of State lands.

Furthermore, he is determined to provide a competent forest commissioner to preserve his own forest domain, and his purpose is to establish in the Adirondacks the same excellent and successful plan of forest preservation that has prevailed for years in continental Europe.

No man in the State of New York has been more actively enlisted in favor of the preservation of the Adirondack forests than ex-Senator Warner Miller, and he was among the first to spring to the defense of Dr. Webb in the fight for a right of way.

The argument, the reason, and the common sense are all on the side of the new railway enterprise, and against these stand only the senseless clamorings of a few newspapers that neither know the merits of the situation nor, apparently, care to know them.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE demand for free silver coinage will be intensified at the opening of the approaching session of Congress, and the impression is widespread that a silver bill of some kind will be passed.

Two important suggestions have been made: First, to limit free coinage to American silver or, to be more explicit, to silver produced in the United States. This could be done by levying a prohibitory tariff on imported silver. As the domestic product is only about \$65,000,000 per annum, that amount could be readily utilized without fear of any graver consequences than will result from the present silver law. If the advocates of free silver would accept such a measure, we believe there is a strong likelihood that it would become a law at the approaching session of Congress.

The second suggestion is that provision be made for the absolute free coinage of silver, wherever produced, with a proviso that whenever there is a premium upon gold free silver coinage shall be discontinued at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the premium on gold has disappeared.

The advocates of free silver argue that the volume of our currency is insufficient, and that free silver coinage would simply assure an abundance of good currency without disturbing the existing equality of silver and gold values. Nevertheless, it is clear that had a free-coinage law been passed last winter, our recent exports of gold—made at times at a loss to the shippers—would have reached amazing proportions, and the exchange would all have been for silver. The serious outcome of such a situation need not be dwelt upon.

Those who favor the second plan insist that the advocates of free silver should be willing to give way if it were disclosed by practical experience that their judgment regarding the possibility and probability of a premium on gold were demonstrated to be at fault.

It is the impression that a bill formulated on one or the other of the plans above mentioned will be pressed upon the attention of Congress next winter, and the outcome will, no doubt, be the enactment of a law that will be satisfactory to the advocates of free silver in the West and South, and to its opponents in the East who have hitherto steadfastly fought free coinage, but who are giving way before the pressure of the inevitable.

THINGS TO THINK OF.

SENATOR CARLISLE of Kentucky is not a demagogue. His extensive experience in public life, as well as his political integrity, has gained him a wide reputation as a man of broad and comprehensive views, ranking with the ablest in Congress. It is not, therefore, surprising that Mr. Carlisle discredited several leaders of the newly-organized People's party, who recently called upon him to consult regarding their political movement.

Mr. Carlisle asked his visitors how they proposed to secure governmental ownership and control of railroads and telegraph lines; whether by confiscation or purchase. The reply was, "By purchase." He then asked if the People's party had any idea as to what the purchase of the railroads of the United States would cost. Said he, and he brought out the facts with characteristic plainness:

"Our Government debt at the close of the war was more than two thousand millions, and we have been almost thirty years in paying half of it. The railroads, telegraphs, telephone lines, and steamboats in the country represent about \$10,000,000,000 invested capital; \$4,000,000,000 is bonded indebtedness which must be paid. Are you ready to tax yourselves to raise this money? Then, after you have got the property, are you ready to tax yourselves to operate it—for the Government never yet succeeded in doing business at a profit? Consider another effect: such a plan would add perhaps 1,500,000 men and women to the roll of Government employes. How would you ever succeed in turning out of power an Administration with such resources at its command? The more corrupt it was the more difficult it would be to displace it."

It is not surprising that the delegation, according to the report of the *New York Sun*, "looked downcast and perplexed at this point." Their perplexity was increased when Senator Carlisle asked them how they were going to remedy the complaint

that the money power is getting into too few hands. Said the Senator: "Do you propose to say to your Legislature that when a man has earned \$100, \$1,000, or \$10,000 he shall not earn any more?" There was no reply to this pertinent inquiry. There is none.

Mr. Carlisle's questions came opportunely. They may lead the unreflecting followers of certain notorious demagogues who head the People's movement to a more thoughtful consideration of the great economic and financial questions of the day. These are not to be settled at convention gatherings. Their solution does not perplex merely the people of this country.

They are the gravest problems that have confronted the civilized world for a century. The ablest minds, the most experienced and best equipped statesmen are searching with all the patience of trained students for an acceptable solution—one that will not involve the disruption of business and the destruction of manufacturing and commercial enterprises; one that will gradually and safely adjust the changed relations brought about by natural processes and which can only be safely changed as slowly and as gradually as these processes always have worked and must continue to work.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE surrender of the *Itata* by the Chilean insurgents was the logical outcome of the prompt and effective policy pursued by this Administration in the matter. What bid fair at one time to become an international difficulty now assumes the shape of a simple case for the Federal courts to pass upon.

THAT was a felicitous remark that Mr. Foster, the Secretary of the Treasury, made at a Brooklyn dinner party recently, to the effect that much had been said of the billion-dollar Congress, "but it must be remembered that this was a billion-dollar country." The partisan press might make note of this fact.

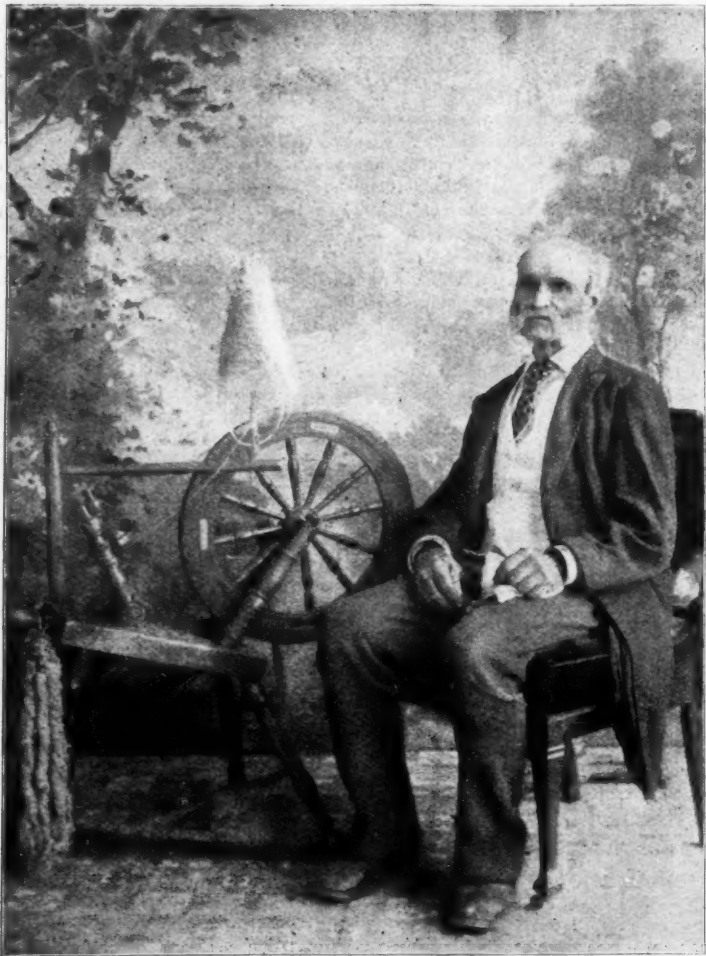
In his address at the laying of the corner-stone of an armory at Poughkeepsie on Decoration Day, Governor Hill made two statements worthy of note. He said that "the armories are better club-rooms for our young men than are the saloons," and that "the armory and the school-house should stand side by side in this country in the onward progress of civilization." Both of these happy thoughts are full of suggestion to the civilian and the soldier.

THE publishers of this paper especially appreciate the encouraging words constantly heard regarding the improvement in its appearance, and particularly in the character of its illustrations and its letter-press. The *Lewiston (Me.) Journal* says FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER is one of the most readable weekly publications now issued. To see the great advance which this paper has made in recent years one has only to glance at the number of May 9th. But the most pleasant recognition of our endeavor to serve the public faithfully we find in the columns of our justly and highly esteemed contemporary, the *New York Sun*, of June 4th, from which we quote:

"We congratulate the editor of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER on his portrait of the Hon. Chauncey Mitchell Depew. It presents the slender, graceful person of which forty-six rounded years have not deprived Depew, with the beauty of feature and of expression which mark his mobile physiognomy. Many newspapers have attempted on many occasions to produce the portrait of New York's most popular statesman, but never before has absolute success been achieved."

COLONEL JOHN A. COCKERILL, whose prominent identification with the phenomenal success of the *World* under Mr. Pulitzer's management is recognized by every journalist, has "started in for himself," and greets the public as editor of the *New York Morning Advertiser*. Colonel Cockerill and his friends have purchased the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Continental* (formerly the *Star*), and have transformed the *Continental* into the *Morning Advertiser*. It is a bright, well-printed, and admirably edited paper, and at the price of one cent will, we believe, accomplish its purpose of presenting the best news of the day "in a condensed, crisp, intelligent way." There are a great many people, as Colonel Cockerill says, who do not care every morning to read a ponderous and voluminous daily, and who will be very glad of an opportunity to glance through the columns of a bright, cheery, well-edited and independent newspaper of four or eight pages. It is not too early to predict that Colonel Cockerill's newspaper venture will be a success. There is plenty of room in New York for such a paper as he is printing. In fact, there is always room at the top. We are among those who incline to the belief that the most widely circulated metropolitan daily is to be a gilt-edged one-cent paper.

In a very interesting address on "Banks and Banking" recently delivered in Albany by President Robert C. Pruyn, of the National Commercial Bank of that city, he declared that "the people lightly appreciate the great goodness of their most excellent banking system. They will surely appreciate it if they lose it." He spoke thus of the national banking system particularly, which he declared "has played an important part in the marvelous development of the past quarter century, for it has furnished channels of unobstructed inter-communication for the business of this broad country. The perfection of the system is in its simplicity." He added that "the banking system of America is freer than that of any other country. It is easier to start and maintain a bank, and largely because our laws most carefully guard the public interest, and the confidence of the public is safely given." Mr. Pruyn was for many years associated in the Albany bank with the late Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury during Mr. Cleveland's administration, and recalls the fact that Mr. Manning, long before he dreamed of a place in the Cabinet, said that he regarded the office of Secretary of the Treasury as greater in power than that of the President; in fact, that in the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States was centred the greatest power held by any human being. In closing his admirable address Mr. Pruyn paid a splendid tribute to Mr. Manning's conscientious discharge of his public duties, and declared that he had bravely sacrificed his life by his devotion to them, a statement that other intimate friends of the late secretary will corroborate.



LEWIS CLARKE, THE ORIGINAL OF GEORGE HARRIS, THE HERO OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—[SEE PAGE 342.]

GALENA'S STATUE OF GRANT.

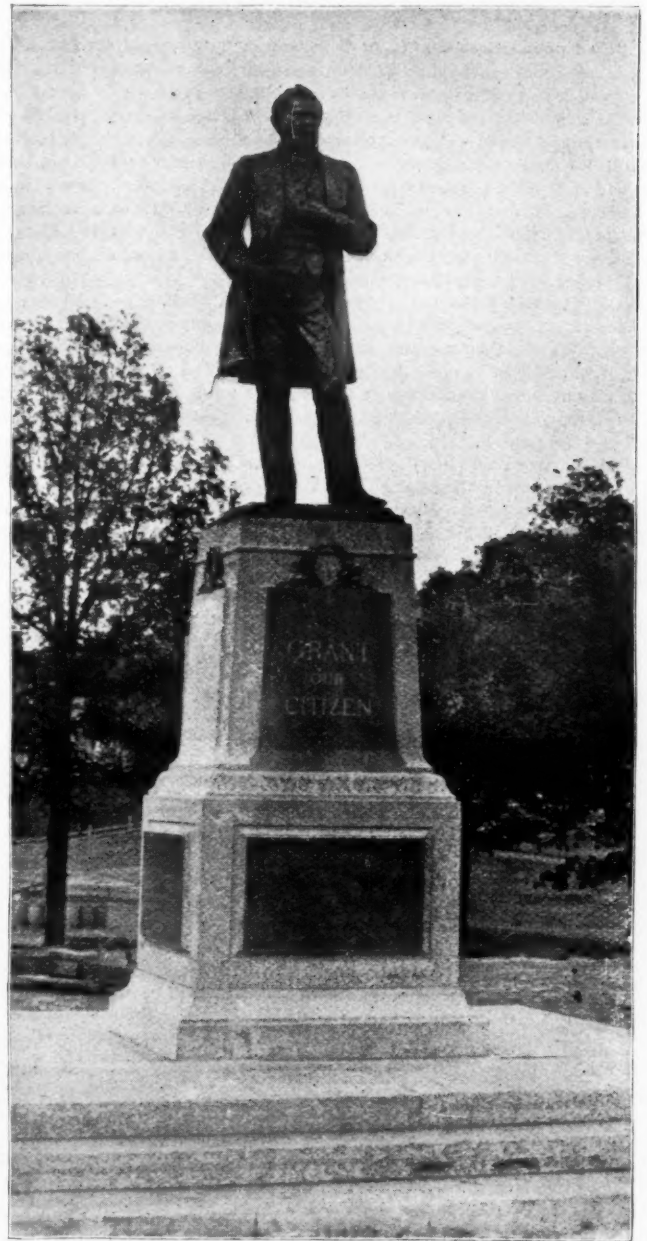
THE city of Galena, Ill., has paid a fresh tribute to the memory of General Grant by the erection of a bronze monument and the dedication of a new park bearing his name. The statue is a gift of H. H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, but a native of Galena. It is eight feet in height, and stands on a granite pedestal ten feet high. It represents the great commander standing bare-headed, and with his military coat unbuttoned and thrown back. The inscription on the base reads, "Grant, Our Citizen." On another face of the pedestal is a relief depicting Lee's surrender. Standing in the centre are the conqueror and the conquered clasping hands, while about them are members of their staffs and other officers. The park in which the monument stands

consists of seven acres in the heart of the city. The dedication, which occurred on the 3d inst., was marked by a grand parade, in which many civic and military organizations took part. The oration was delivered by Chauncey M. Depew, and was characteristically able and eloquent.

ALASKA PICTURES. TOTEMS.

WE give on another page a number of Alaska illustrations, including two or three of totems, which are familiar objects in all parts of that Territory. A totem is a class of objects which is regarded by a savage with superstitious respect, believing that there exists between him and every member of the class an intimate and peculiarly special relation. The connection between a man and his totem is mutually beneficial. The totem protects the man, and the man shows his respect for the totem by not killing it, if it be an animal, and by not cutting or gathering it if it be a plant.

Totems are of three kinds: A clan totem, common to a whole clan; a sex totem, common to all the males or all the females of a tribe to the exclusion, in either case, of the other sex; and the individual totem. The members of a totem clan call themselves by the name of their totem, and generally believe themselves to be actually descended from it. Thus, the turtle clan of the Iroquois Indians are descended from a flat turtle, which, burdened by the weight of its shell in walking, managed to throw it off, and gradually developed into a man. The Osages believe themselves to be descended from a male snail and a female beaver. The snail burst his shell, developed limbs, and became a fine, tall man, after which he married the beaver maid. With the view of placing himself more completely under the protection of the totem, the clansman frequently assimilates himself to the totem by dressing in the skin or other part of the totem animal. The sex totem is even more sacred than the clan totem. The individual totems are usually animals of some

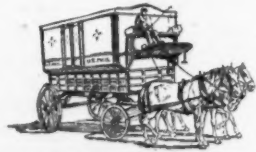


ILLINOIS.—THE MONUMENT OF GENERAL GRANT RECENTLY UNVEILED AT GALENA.

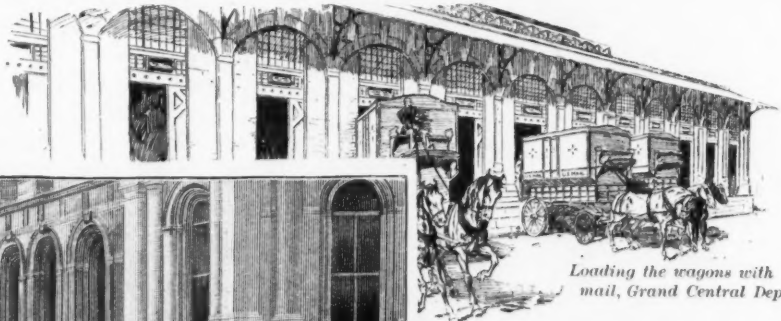
species. In Alaska and northwestern America the individual totem is usually the first animal of which a youth dreams during his long and solitary fasts.



Western mail crossing the Jersey City ferry.



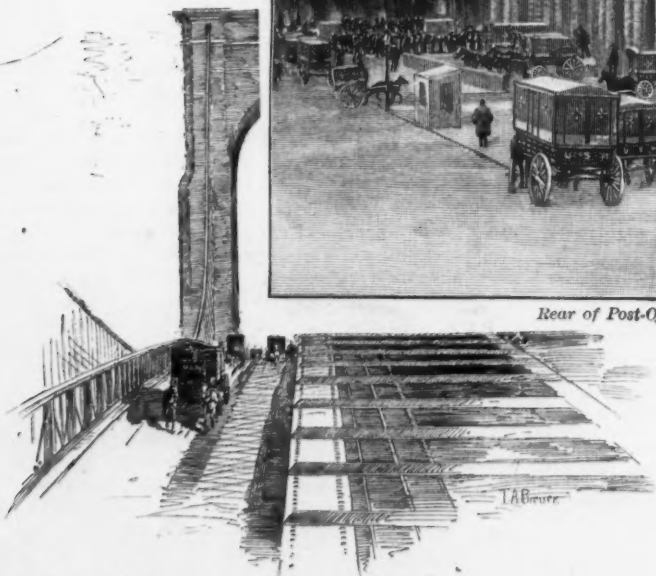
Three-horse mail-wagon.



Loading the wagons with mail, Grand Central Depot.



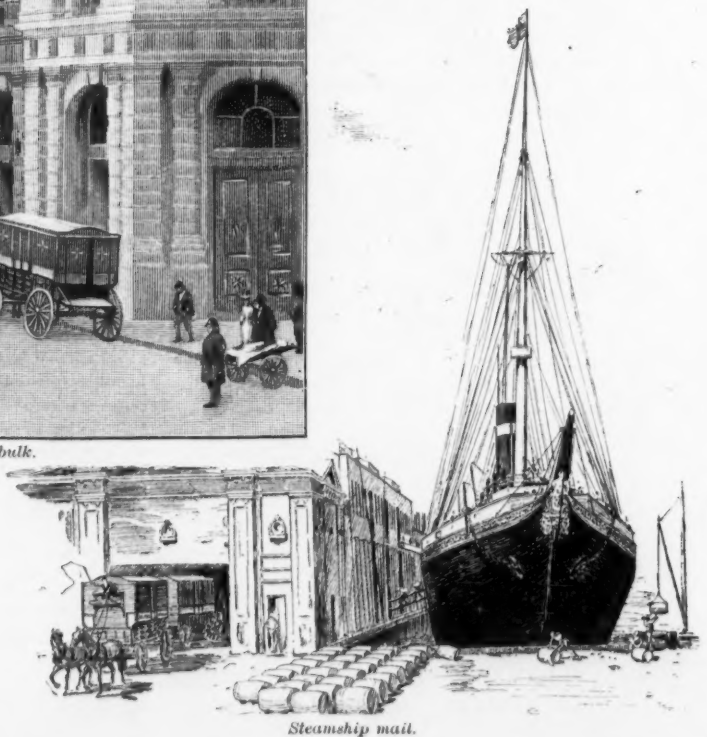
Rear of Post-Office Building, terminus of mail in bulk.



Mail from the east crossing the Brooklyn Bridge.



The carrier.



Steamship mail.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE MAILED ARRIVE EVERY WEEK, AND THREE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN THOUSAND AND SIXTY-SIX LETTERS AND PARCELS ARE HANDLED DAILY.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILED IN NEW YORK CITY.—DRAWN BY T. A. BREWER.



"CUT OUT" BY THOSE CITY FELLOWS.

DRAWN BY MISS G. A. DAVIS.

THE CRIME OF THE STUDIO.

BY ARTHUR C. GRISSOM.



IMPLY stunning!"

The alliterative and half-audible exclamation was uttered by Mr. Gilbert Brown, who was taking a morning stroll in Central Park.

It were no great stretch of the imagination to conceive of Mr. Brown having stepped directly from a fashion-plate upon the mall, so faultless were his attire and bearing. He had the threefold benefit of being young, good-looking, and shapely, and it is safe to say that not one of the Two Hundred could make a double-breasted waistcoat show up to better advantage than he.

Furthermore, Mr. Brown was one of those thoroughbred New-Yorkers who, while not exactly *blase*, are of that serene and unruffled presence which bespeaks long metropolitan experience and great worldly wisdom.

The young man was the leading artist of the clever society journal, *Sparkle*, and his pen-and-ink drawings of social life had made him famous.

The immediate cause of Mr. Brown's burst of admiration was the sudden sight of a very pretty young woman, with whom, as he turned about near the great obelisk to retrace his steps, he found himself almost face to face.

Mr. Brown's eye for the beautiful never demonstrated a more just appreciation than at present.

"She has the figure of a budding Juno," he mentally declared, with true artistic cognition. She was graceful, unspeakably, and the striking costume she wore set off the curvate lines of her body admirably.

Something in the lady's look made him pause. As he did so, with a graceful movement he raised the brown Alpine hat from his head and courteously bowed.

He waited for her to speak. She betrayed the slightest hesitancy for an instant, and then, placidly and with a covert smile about her lips, she asked:

"Are you not Mr. Gilbert Brown, the artist?"

"I am he," he answered, with inward felicitations at the prospect of an acquaintance with this charming creature.

"I recognized your face from a magazine portrait I saw of you," pursued the young lady. "It has been my desire for some days to speak with you on a certain matter. May I now?"

"I am wholly at your service," said the young artist, deferentially and cordially.

He faced about and walked by her side along the mall.

"Perhaps you may wish to know that my name is Phosa Mayne," remarked his new acquaintance, and then she proceeded at once to the business in hand. "You employ models in your work, do you not?"

"Yes."

"Well, I should like to pose for you."

If the gentian blue of the sky had suddenly changed to a squash-color Mr. Brown could have been scarcely more surprised. He felt absolutely sure that she was no professional model, and not only that, but there was an air of diffident refinement about her that precluded the slightest expectation of a proposition of this nature.

One sidelong glance at that perfect figure and he answered:

"It would be no less a pleasure than an honor to have you pose for me, Miss Mayne."

"Then," said the young lady, "I will frankly explain my motive. Two years ago, when I was traveling in Europe with my mother, I met a gentleman who—who was very nice to me. When my mother and I sailed for America, I promised that as soon as we were settled here I would communicate to him our address, and he was to follow us over as soon as possible and—call upon me. I did not keep my promise—just why, I hardly know myself, but anyhow I did not. He was a traveler like ourselves and had no permanent address,—that is, that I know of. Now that I have at last—concluded I should like to see him, I don't know where to write to him."

Mr. Brown's manner evinced his cordial interest and attention, and encouraged her, although he did not speak, to proceed.

"I am aware," she resumed, after a short pause, "that he is a close reader of the humorous society paper for which you draw—*Sparkle*. It was the only American paper of which he used to speak. I thought—my plan is this: If you would put my face in one of your illustrations he might possibly see it, and would write or come to you and find where I am."

"I see," slowly uttered the young artist. "It is certainly a unique and original method of advertising. I commend you!" and he smiled and nodded his appreciation.

The red which had been playing back and forth in her creamy cheeks now suffused them utterly; but only for an instant.

"I thought it best to explain fully to you," she said, "that you may—understand. You will find me a very peculiar young woman, I presume. Do you lend yourself to the scheme, Mr. Brown?"

"I can but repeat that it would be both a pleasure and an honor to have you pose for me, Miss Mayne. I will make a picture of you as true to life as possible."

"Thank you. Where is your studio, may I ask?"

He mentioned a street above Fifth.

"And when shall I come to you?"

"This afternoon at two, if you like."

"That will suit me quite well."

At the Fifth Avenue entrance of the park they parted.

II.

At precisely ten o'clock of the morning a compactly built man with gray hair, and attired in a light-check business suit, turned from Thirtieth Street into Broadway.

Mr. Thaddeus Brown was one of the most successful merchants of New York. He was a cheery and contented man, as it

behooved him to be. His home on Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, was one of the handsomest in the region, and its rooms were marvels of exquisite appointment. His stables afforded as elegant an equipage as any that entered the park, the heavy iron-gray team of Norman blood, caparisoned in silver, their tails modishly cropped, and the coachman and footman as stiff-backed and silent as Astor's own. The family consisted of but three—himself, Mrs. Brown, a most amiable woman, and a beloved son, an artist with a studio further up town.

The black and gilt sign over Mr. Brown's place of business read, "Thaddeus H. Brown, Diamonds." Shortly after the proprietor had entered the store on the morning in question, a private carriage rolled up to the door, the driver of which was habited in a livery of so peculiar a shade as to be noticeable.

A gentleman of perhaps thirty years alighted from the vehicle and stepped into the store with a business air.

His appearance was that of a person of luxurious ease rather than of business, however. His clothing was of English make, and the diamonds in his shirt and on his hand were rare brilliants, as an expert might tell at a glance.

"I wish to see Mr. Brown himself," said the stranger to a clerk, and the proprietor came forward, bowing pleasantly.

"Our names are almost identical," smiled the stranger, producing an engraved card which read, "Mr. Thomas H. Brown." "I presume we are no relation, however," the gentleman continued, "yet it is a pleasure to deal with one of the same name as one's self, and especially when that one is the head of a house so reputable as this."

The diamond-dealer bowed, and answered affably.

"I am recently from England," pursued the stranger, "and have taken a house on Madison Avenue. At the present time my wife is at Newport, and I have planned a little surprise for her on her return, two days hence. I wish a ring for her, Mr. Brown, and I desire to look at the finest unset diamond you have in the house."

Mr. Thaddeus Brown was so pleased with his namesake's address and the prospective munificence of his order that he was happy to wait upon the customer himself.

The very valuable loose stones were kept in the safe in the proprietor's private office.

The two gentlemen entered the room chatting socially. Thomas accepted an easy-chair, while Thaddeus brought out a small tin box containing a quantity of papers folded like physicians' powders, and numbered and lettered. Running through them for an instant, the jeweler selected one and unfolded it, displaying a stone of truly splendid brilliance.

The customer scrutinized it in languid admiration.

"What is the value, Mr. Brown?" he inquired.

"Three thousand dollars," replied the dealer. "It is the best stone I have at present that is suitable for a ring. I have larger diamonds, but they are too large for a lady's ring."

"I know something of diamonds," remarked the other, and he took from the dealer's hand a pair of diminutive pincers and held the stone close to the white paper. In a moment he said, with a satisfied air:

"The price is not too high. It is a gem of the first water. We need look no further, Mr. Brown. The ring should be of this size." From his morocco card-case he extracted a card, broken and evidently worn from long carrying in the pocket. It was blank, save for a circlet which had been traced by the aid, doubtless, of another ring.

"I made this measurement at the time of our betrothal, two years ago," smiled the gentleman, as he passed the slip of paste-board to the jeweler. "Let the ring be plain gold," he continued, "and I should prefer the stone embedded in the ring. You understand me, Mr. Brown? On the inside may be engraved the words, 'To Phosa.' Permit me to write them on the card."

"Everything shall be as you wish," said the jeweler, warmly, as the card was returned to him a moment later. "I assure you that I shall make an earnest effort to give you perfect satisfaction. The ring will be ready in three days."

"That will be soon enough. My wife will be home on Thursday morning. At three in the afternoon I will call here in person for my purchase. Be good enough to give it to none other, in any event."

With the last word he drew forth a thick roll of bills and selecting two, passed them to the dealer.

"A couple of hundred for good faith," he said. "I wish you good-morning, Mr. Brown." And he stepped briskly out of the store and into the waiting carriage.

Mr. Thaddeus Brown, looking after him, noticed that the coachman wore a livery of peculiar color.

III.

THERE was a Japanese curtain at the entrance, and just within the door was a Japanese screen. Suspended from the centre of the ceiling was a Japanese parasol, and there was much Japanese finery scattered about the room. The walls were hung with antique arms and armor, tapestries, palms, bass-reliefs, and Turkish embroidery. At one side was a Moorish model stand, and opposite it the artist's drawing-board. The floor was covered with magnificent skins, and there was also in the place a variegated assortment of curios and *bric-a-brac*, all arranged with an absence of studied effect that evidenced a cultured taste.

"As for the picture, Phosa," Gilbert was saying, "it's going to be a confounded success."

They had known each other two days now, the young artist and Miss Mayne,—or Phosa, as she had sweetly permitted him to call her,—and they were very good friends indeed.

The picture got on awfully slow, somehow. If Miss Mayne possessed any knowledge of pen-and-ink art she must have known that the artist was merely dallying with the work in hand, in order to prolong her visits to his studio. Perhaps the scheme was palpable to her, but if so, she did not betray the fact.

To speak the truth, this long second sitting was a mere farce, and but a ruse of young Mr. Brown to keep Phosa nigh him. He spent almost the entire time in conversing with her, with the most flagrant disregard of his duty to his journal.

To his other model he had extended the privilege of a short vacation, and had earnestly set himself to consuming as much of Phosa's time as she would permit.

The thought had once or twice suggested itself to him that perhaps she would consent to pose for him again, for other pictures, but he did not have the courage to make the request of her.

He attempted to learn something from her of the one whom she sought to reclaim by this novel method of advertising, but failed. Her baffling silence was accepted as evidence that she was too much in love with the lost one to concede a vulgar revelation concerning him. This thought made Gilbert—jealous.

As a rule, Gilbert was not overfond of young women, in the Platonic sense. He had a habit of explaining this deplorable "lack of appreciation" by the indelicate remark that he had been "very well acquainted with several girls." But from the moment he had set eyes on Phosa, her admirable personality had taken complete possession of him, and there had been a luxuriant development of that element of his nature which he had so often felicitated himself he was without.

The drawing in hand, of which Phosa was the central figure, was designed as an illustration of a poem of sentiment, of which, if the truth were known, Gilbert himself was the author. He had never denied a speaking acquaintance with the muse, but it is safe to say he never half suspected himself capable of such excellent verses as had leaped from his pen after that romantic meeting in the park. The burden of the lines may be easily conjectured.

Clad in a becoming dress of black lace, which emitted a natural, subtle perfume itself stirring to the senses, Phosa sat in a half-recumbent attitude on the model stand, and Gilbert, in blue-and-yellow working-jacket and tan slippers, bent above his drawing-board.

"As for the picture," Gilbert was saying, "it's going to be a confounded success."

"You might let me see it now," said the girl. "Does it look like me?"

"Ya-as, there's a deuced resemblance," he growled, as he worked away. (It was the first industry he had displayed during the afternoon.)

Phosa laughed outright.

"What's the matter? Don't you want it to look like me?" He gave her a quick, meaning look.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "I wish there was an entirely different face in the picture!"

"I don't understand," she returned, coloring.

"Oh, well. Do you know, I've half a mind to back out of the scheme."

"If you wish—"

"Don't misinterpret me, Phosa. I feel so because it will bring *him* to you, don't you see? Do you like *Sparkle*?"

"Oh, yes; it is very clever, and your work is beautiful."

"You must have looked pretty hard at the picture of my blooming countenance in the magazine to have recognized me in the flesh. Did you?"

"I—suppose so," demurely.

He seemed very busy over his drawing for a few moments and then he suddenly straightened up and crossed over to her.

"I wish to arrange a new pose for you," he said. "Turn your head this way a trifle—so. Raise your eyes slightly—about to the level of my eyes; ah, that is it. Now your hands—let them rest in mine. Phosa, I love you!"

He looked down into her flushed face with a passion that could remain pent-up not a minute longer. With all the eloquence of his soul he poured out his love for her, and noted with joy that he was not rebuked or restrained.

"I do not want *him* to find you—I want you for myself," he uttered, passionately. "Tell me that you care for me—just a little, Phosa. Say it, please; I shall be miserable if you do not."

He was bending beside her now, with her darkly flushed face very close to his own, intoxicating himself with the commingled perfumes of her mouth and the lace.

"You need not be miserable," she murmured, with downcast eyes.

"You do love me!" he cried.

She leaned tenderly toward him, whispering "Yes," and he folded her in his arms and kissed her face and throat and lips a score of times.

Presently he drew back slightly with the question:

"But do you not care for *him*?"

"I think not—no, not now," she answered. "Did I love him *very* much? I waited two years before a desire to see him came to me. Gilbert," softly.

"Well?"

"You may change the face in the drawing if you like."

"You will come to-morrow?" Gilbert asked, as she was departing.

"I fear I shall be expected at home to-morrow," she answered, hesitatingly.

"I must have one more sitting," he unblushingly prevaricated.

"Perhaps I can come later—at five. I will try, Gilbert."

A tragedy occurred in the studio on the morrow.

IV.

MR. THADDEUS BROWN was himself prompt in business matters, and he liked promptness in others. He was pleased to observe that the clock was on the stroke of three, Thursday afternoon, as Mr. Thomas H. Brown alighted from his carriage and entered the store.

He was concerned to note that his customer carried his right arm in a sling, and that his face seemed drawn with pain.

The jeweler feelingly expressed his sympathies, and pressed the gentleman to be seated in his private office.

"It is a felon on my thumb," the second Mr. Brown explained, as he sunk into the easy-chair, his face twitching with his apparent distress. "It has developed with remarkable rapidity during the last few days, until it is now causing me intense suffering every moment."

"A surgical operation will doubtless be necessary," suggested the compassionate jeweler.

"That I have decided upon," was the reply. "I have arranged to see Dr. Peabody at four thirty. It is an experience you need not envy me, Mr. Brown," smiling faintly. "And now the ring, Mr. Brown," he added.

The jeweler fetched a tiny velvet box lined with satin, in the

depths of which gleamed the ring. At sight of it the Englishman gave an exclamation of pleasure.

"It is perfect," he said, taking it up in the fingers of his left hand and eying it closely.

Truly it was a handsome bauble. On the inside, in delicate tracery, were the words, "To Phosa."

"I am more than pleased," he said, heartily; "I am delighted. I owe you twenty-eight hundred dollars, Mr. Brown."

He thrust his able hand into his pocket with the same easy assurance that had characterized the movement three days before.

Then an expression of surprise crossed his face. He withdrew his hand and inserted it in another pocket with the same result.

"It is very odd," he remarked, thoughtfully. "It seems I have either forgotten or lost my money." He stood up and once more investigated his clothing. "It is very odd," he repeated. "It is very stupid of me, surely. Perhaps my wife, in her exhilaration at returning home, has gone through me," he smiled. "Will you kindly do me the favor to feel in my right-hand pocket, Mr. Brown?"

"Certainly," said the obliging dealer. "It is surely inconvenient to have an afflicted arm, and unfortunate as well."

"Indeed, yes," said the Englishman. "Ah! no money? Well! However, it is of little consequence. Thanks, I will sit again; this hand makes me villainously weak. I am a stranger, and will not ask you to accept a cheque for so considerable an amount, Mr. Brown; besides, owing to my disabled hand, I could not sign it. I have it! If you will permit me to remain here—my arm is so very painful I dislike being jolted in the carriage—I will send my coachman to my house for the money."

"Certainly," said the jeweler; "my office is quite at your disposal for as long as you choose to remain."

"Thank you. Now I must ask another favor of you, I fear—ah! the pain of my hand—I am sorry to thus tax your patience, Mr. Brown, but will you write a line for me—merely a few words—which I will dictate? My wife will send the money—ah, thank you."

"Though I believe I have nothing but business note-paper here," said the jeweler, apologetically, turning from his desk with a block of stationery, printed with the name and number of the house, in his hand.

"That will answer, I am sure," declared the gentleman. "We are not sending a *billet-doux* now," smilingly. "You are very kind, Mr. Brown. Merely a hasty line. You may begin this way, if you please."

The note read as follows:

"MY DEAR WIFE:—I have immediate use for money, and will you have the goodness to send me what there is in the house? Look in usual place. Bearer is trustworthy."

"T. H. BROWN."

"I am deeply grateful to you," said the suffering Englishman. "Don't bother about an envelope—very well, then. Thank you. Yes, he is perfectly trustworthy, I think. He has been with me for years, and while I have never trusted him with so large a sum before, he has proved his honesty in so many ways that I have perfect confidence in him."

The two gentlemen walked together to the front of the store, and as the jeweler handed the coachman the note the other said:

"That is to be taken to your mistress, James. She will give you some money, which please return with at the earliest possible moment. Make haste."

The diamond dealer noted the servant's peculiar livery, and remembered to have seen him on the occasion of the previous call.

The minutes slipped away, and it came time for the coachman's return. He did not come. An hour passed. Still he did not come. His master began to grow impatient. Fifteen minutes more passed.

"I cannot understand this delay," said the Englishman, ill-humor as well as the pain now showing in his face.

He waited fifteen minutes longer in vain. He was very much annoyed. He was compelled to keep his engagement with the surgeon at once. He would call again for the ring at eleven to-morrow. Would Mr. Brown be kind enough to send out for a cab, and accept his apologies for putting him to so much trouble?

When Mr. Thaddeus Brown arrived at his home that evening he was surprised to perceive on a table the note which he had obligingly written at the dictation of his customer that afternoon. Then the truth flashed upon him.

His wife informed him that a servant in a peculiar livery had brought the message to the house, and recognizing the signature and the business letter-sheet, she had given him what money there was at hand, some eighteen hundred dollars the amount.

V.

A CARRIAGE that was rolling at a lively rate along upper Sixth Avenue, at about five o'clock of the afternoon, was suddenly drawn up near a certain corner at the command of the single occupant, who sprang out in some excitement and followed a young woman up a winding flight of stairs.

Phosa had just entered Gilbert's studio, and he was holding her in his eager arms, when there came hurried footsteps in the hallway without and a knock at the door.

"Not many sounds in life," wrote Charles Lamb, "and I include all urban and all rural sounds, exceed in interest a knock at the door."

In the present instance the loud knock, preceded as it was by the hasty approach so close upon the heels of the girl, was the occasion of extraordinary interest.

As the young artist opened the door there stepped through the Japanese curtain a stranger in a Tweed suit of English cut.

He did not appear to see the artist; his eyes were fixed on his companion beyond.

There was a mutual recognition.

"Roland!" exclaimed the girl.

"Phosa, at last I have found you!"

He was close upon her at one great stride, and would have taken her in his arms, but she drew back. He was greatly excited, and seemed utterly oblivious of the artist's presence.

"Is this my welcome?" he cried. "Phosa, why did you not keep your promise to me? For weeks and weeks I waited for

your letter, and I have searched for you over half the world, it seems to me. Ah, I believe this, had I not by chance seen you from my cab and followed you here I should never have got to speak to you again—you did not wish to see me!"

She made a motion as if to speak, hesitated, and drew further away from him.

"Mr. Brown, this is Mr. Parsons," then she said.

The Englishman turned, and both gentlemen bowed stiffly.

The artist placed a chair for his abrupt visitor, but he remained standing.

"You are at least entitled to an explanation, Roland," began the lady, with calmness. "I may as well give it here and now." She glanced furtively at Gilbert. Parsons followed the look with a shrug of the shoulders a Frenchman might have envied. "He has a right to hear," she added.

"That means?" he questioned, frowning.

He was not answered directly.

"If you had come three days ago," Phosa resumed, "I—my welcome would have been different." She looked him squarely in the face. "I was sorry I had not written you, as I promised. Now—I am not. That is all."

"I see."

There was the venom of a serpent in the two little words.

"That there may be no misconception of the situation," said the young artist, in even tones, "I will say that Miss Mayne is my future wife."

Parson's eyes were bent on the floor, and he did not, even by so much as looking up, give evidence that he heard the remark. When he did look up, after a long silence, his face was livid.

"I loved you madly, Phosa," he said, in grave, penetrating tones. "I love you madly now. I wish to ask if there is no hope for me?"

To this she made no reply.

He interpreted her silence in the despondent utterance, "None!"

He drew himself up to his full height.

"Some men," he said, "are of a nature to outlive an unfortunate love. I am not. You are the wreck of my life. A year ago, driven by damnable despair at my failure to find you, I turned to Satan for solace. At present I am nothing more than an adventurer and a common swindler. At this moment my pockets contain hundreds of dollars of stolen money. Oh, I am clever enough." He laughed harshly. "I am a success as a criminal. But I am done. I made on oath, Phosa. It was this: that if ever I found you and found you another's—"

The girl shuddered and shrank from his terrible look. Gilbert sprang to her side with his face flaming with indignation. Ere he could speak Parsons abruptly continued:

"You shall see me keep my oath."

He suddenly raised a knife and buried it in his heart.

* * * * *

The ring remains in the family.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

THE advent of the Louis XVI. coat, with its brocaded waistcoat and lace cravat, into the favor of the fashionable, has no doubt brought with it a fancy for the elaborate in all details of our costume, and one of the latest novelties is the jeweled and embroidered gloves which have come to us from London. Most of them have gauntlets entirely covered with beads, and in tangle-colored chevron with iridescent brown beads, or in black with jet, they are specially effective. Gauntlets are to be made in every variety of suede, in white doeskin, and in a quality known as the "Nautich flesh," which is eminently suitable for country wear, and remarkably cheap. White doeskin gloves for outing purposes are known here as the "Tyrol," and may be bought for a dollar a pair. As a protection for the hands in playing tennis they are most desirable; being soft and pliable they cling better to the racquet-handle than any other kind of glove. They may also be easily cleaned by washing if put on the hands first and kept on until they dry thoroughly.

Blue is certainly the most popular of all colors this season, so much so that three out of every five costumes you come across will have blue in them somewhere; and as there is such a variety of shades, one can be picked out to suit even the most trying complexion. Perhaps the most difficult of all is the cornflower blue, which has even been extended to our writing-paper. Next to green, blue is the coolest looking color to wear in hot weather; after blue come violet and yellow.

There is certainly an epidemic of spotted fever in dress at the present moment, and polka dots rule, from the pin-head size up to those as big as a half-dollar, and the majority of them are white on blue grounds, both in silk and woolen materials. A costume of foulard is illustrated, showing a black ground figured with polka dots the size of a nickel in sky-blue. Around the foot of the skirt is a puff of the material about nine inches wide, and gathered with a narrow frill at each edge. The collar and belt are embroidered in gold, with gauze of gold and blue stones. The capote is of black velvet with a blue-and-gold butterfly. There are pretty cottons bearing different names, with black grounds and polka dots in various colors, which sell for twelve and fifteen cents a yard; these are soft, light, and cool, and make very attractive country dresses.

Blouse waists of soft silk, and shirt waists of percale and cambric, are likely to be as popular as they were last summer, and if one has a skirt of black or dark mohair she may ring many changes on her costume by means of these blouse waists. The blazer has been almost entirely superseded by the Eton jacket, the handsomest of which is made of black chevrot, lined with black surah, and edged all round with a fine gold cord. This may be bought ready-made in the finest quality for twelve dollars, but if one is clever she can make it herself for less than half that money. The newest belts to wear with blouse waists are of celluloid, in white, black, or colors, or in imitation of tortoise-shell. They cost fifty cents apiece.

The industrious woman is ever on the alert for something new in catch-up fancy work for summer, and artistic needlework never fails to gain her admiration, and is always most appreciated when combined with practical utility. This desirable combination is to be found in the lovely pillows intended specially for invalids or travelers. They are in various shapes, one long and

narrow, which would just fit comfortably under the head; another, heart-shaped, which belongs in a corner; a half-moon, which some people would prefer, and, of course, the familiar square. All are filled with the best down, and are made of China silk or silkoline in dainty colors, of brocade, or colored



AFTERNOON TOILETTE.

suede or chamois most beautifully embroidered, though the majority have simply an appropriate motto, such as "Sleep rest on thine eyes, peace on thy heart." Some of them, an old-rose brocade, heart-shaped; a delicate sea-green, oblong; and a terra-cotta suede embroidered with gold thread, are as suitable for the boudoir or drawing-room as for traveling; but, if preferred, darker colors may be chosen. For ordinary pillows, required for real service, denim is most desirable, and the blue is preferred with outline embroidery done in white in Japanese effects. Portières for studios and cottage rooms are also effectively made of denim, and it has recently been brought out in dull red, purely for decorative purposes.

Ella Starr

NEW YORK'S CLOSING THEATRES.

"APOLLO" at the Casino is running on toward its hundredth presentation; and "The Tar and the Tartar" at Palmer's, with Miss Elise Warren and lots of other pretty girls in it, abates not a bit of its immense popularity; while DeWolf Hopper, in "Wang" at the Broadway, a very good picture of whom I present herewith, holds large audiences and keeps them laughing.

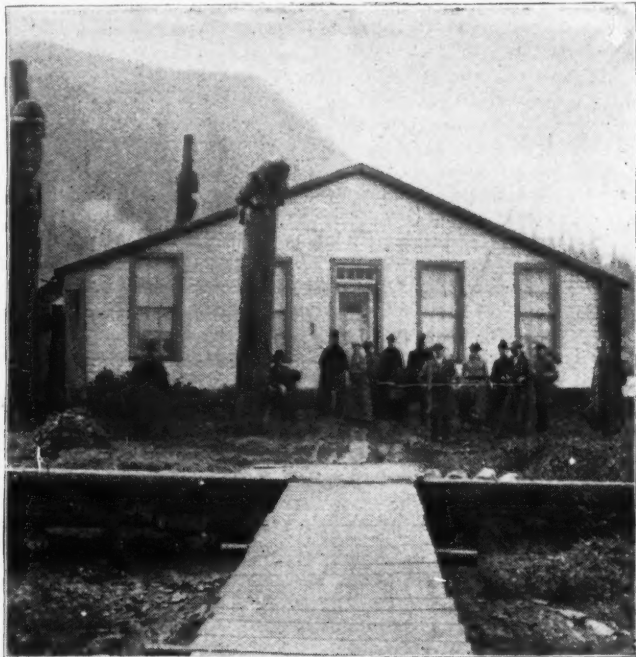
I expect a great deal, from what I hear, of that spectacular farce-comedy, "A High Roller," which that excellent and painstaking manager, Alexander Comstock, is to bring out on the 3d of August at the Bijou Theatre. Whatever Comstock undertakes he contrives to do well. His new company will have no less than twenty comedians and twenty soubrettes, and from the magnificent display of the bill-boards, as well as from what I know of the entertainment and the performers, Comstock will score a great success with "A High Roller." THE STROLLER.



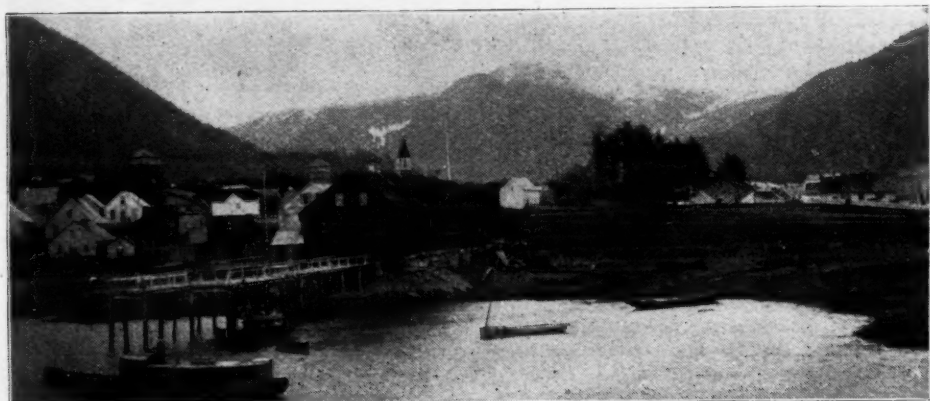
DE WOLF HOPPER IN "WANG."



TREADWELL GOLD MINE, DOUGLAS ISLAND.



AN EXCURSION PARTY AT FORT WRANGEL.



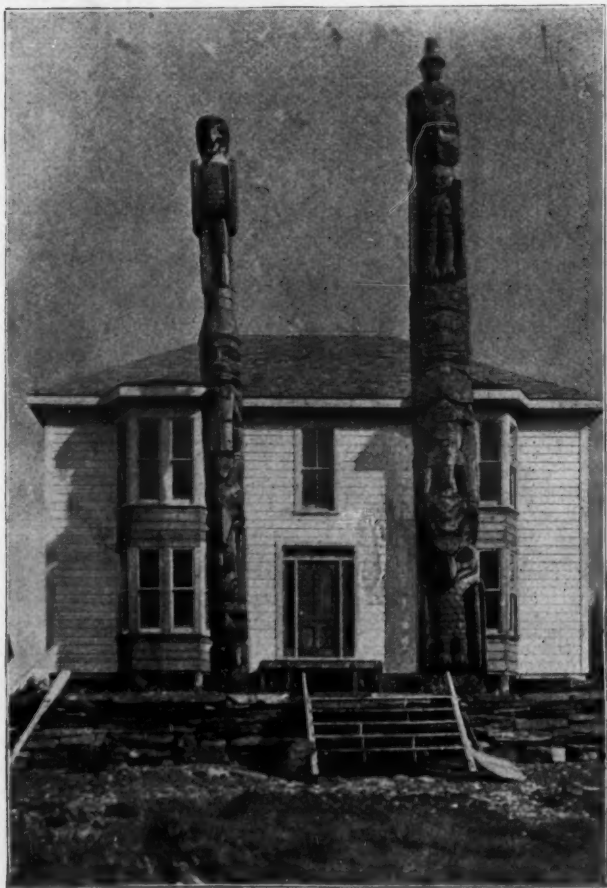
A VIEW OF SITKA.



INDIAN GRAVES AT FORT WRANGEL.



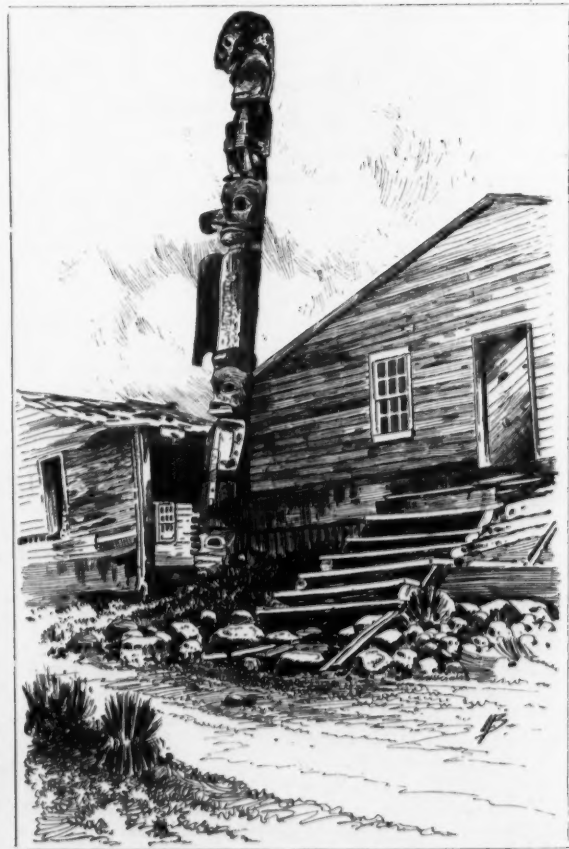
CHIEF JUKES AND HIS HOUSE.



TOTEM POLES.



THE GREEK CHURCH AT SITKA.



A TOTEM AT FORT WRANGEL.

EXPLORING ALASKA!

THE "FRANK LESLIE'S" EXPEDITION—PREFATORY STATEMENTS OF ITS PURPOSES AND PLANS—HOW IT WAS ORGANIZED—AND WHAT IT DISCOVERED—CHANGING THE MAP OF ALASKA AND REVEALING ITS HIDDEN SOURCES OF WEALTH.

AN INTERESTING SUMMARY FROM THE EXPLORERS.

NO country on the face of the globe is so little known that is true, and so much said that is untrue, as of our great Arctic Territory, Alaska. Through the efforts of such individuals as have been happily characterized as "parlor explorers," encouraged by the natural or acquired mendacity of frontiersmen and miners, the public has been crammed full of misinformation, and the lack of consistency in the yarns which have been published has made it difficult for the average reader to decide whom and what to believe. An excursion to Sitka and back on a palatial steamer, a view of a few Chilkat Indians, and a conversation with a few accomplished liars of the fall of '49, has enabled a host of historians to write blood-curdling tales of Alaskan adventure, and to enrich that chapter of zoology which treats of the griffin and the basilisk by the discovery of the "side-hill" bear, an unfortunate animal whose legs are shorter on one side of his body than on the other, and who, in consequence, can ascend a hill only by running around it in a spiral. Even men of science, famous in the world, have helped in all innocence to deceive the public, by jumping at conclusions. They looked at the rough outside of a high board fence and therefrom judged the appearance of the grounds behind it. I am therefore no longer surprised when a person receives with doubt the statements that the most of Alaska is covered with a dense primeval forest, that the ice runs out of the rivers in spring, that it is even uncomfortably hot in summer-time, that a traveler there is liable to be eaten up by mosquitoes rather than by polar bear, and that the site of old Fort Yukon, in the Arctic zone, is at the present moment a perfect tangle of white roses. Yet the blighting shadow of improbability has frequently been cast upon lesser truths.

CONCEPTION AND ORGANIZATION.

It was for the purpose of acquiring accurate information about Alaska, and of transmitting such knowledge as might be obtained to its readers, that FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, early in 1890, conceived the idea of sending a well-equipped expedition to that region. A plan was soon developed, and during March the personnel of the exploring party was selected. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey took an immediate interest in the work, and agreed to supply, in exchange for the geographical results of the exploration, transportation to Alaska, as well as an outfit of the instruments essential in a preliminary survey. The objects of the enterprise attracted universal commendation, and when the party left San Francisco, April 10th, 1890, on the Coast Survey vessel *Patterson*, it did so under the most favorable of auspices.

The three officers of the expedition had agreed upon a united plan of tentative investigation, but by the wisdom of the projectors considerable latitude was permitted for such changes in the organization and route as might prove advantageous. The final results show what beneficial effect this happy condition had upon the work. The separation of the three officers, and the consequent organization of three distinct parties, became unavoidable, and though, perhaps, the trials of the individual explorers were thereby increased, yet it became possible to cover immense tracts of territory which otherwise could not have been reached. The accompanying map is published merely to show the actual routes taken by the members of the expedition, and especially to give the reader an idea of the immense distances which were traversed. It may be said here that the longest route (my own) was more extensive than that of any previous Alaskan traveler, being about 4,500 miles on the mainland of our Arctic province. Two divisions of the expedition remained in Alaska through the winter, and their experiences add another chapter of value to the final reports. Such wide investigations, distributed over so long a period, naturally have given ample opportunity for observation and study. The conditions under which the work was done were rarely the most pleasant, and at times became positively desperate. The narrative of these travels, as it will appear in the coming pages of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, therefore has, besides its relative practical value, an intrinsic thrilling interest, a record of the trials of the pioneer.

PERSONNEL AND RESULTS.

In order to give the reader a clear idea of the original organization of the expedition and of the subsequent organizations of the different parties, I present here the following data in tabulated form, the information being arranged chronologically:

First organization of main body—E. J. Glave, one of Stanley's pioneer officers, correspondent and artist; E. H. Wells, of Cincinnati, correspondent and photographer; A. B. Schanz, of New York, correspondent, historian, and astronomer; Franklin B. Price and John Dalton, of San Francisco, helpers; thirty Chilkat natives. May 4th to June 8th, 1890. Results: Exploration of Chilkat valley and of the head-waters of the Yukon; discovery of Leslie and Knapp glaciers, Leslie Pass, the Seer-kwet River, and Lakes Maud and Arkell.

First Division—E. J. Glave and John Dalton, afterward joined by Guna Indians. June 8th. Results: Exploration of head-waters of the Alsek River, descent of that stream, determination of its outlet into Dry Bay, southeastern Alaska.

Second organization of main body—E. H. Wells, A. B. Schanz, F. B. Price, and Indliank, a Chilkat native. June 8th to June 23d, 1890. Results: Concluded survey of Lake Arkell; descent and survey of the Taha River; descent of the Yukon by raft to Forty-mile Creek.

Second Division, first organization—E. H. Wells, F. B. Price, F. H. DeHaas, Indliank. June 23d to September 18th, 1890. Results: Ascent of Forty-mile Creek; portage to Tananah River; descent of that stream to its mouth; descent of the Yukon to Nulato; portage Nulato to Behring Sea and St. Michaels.

Third Division, first organization—A. B. Schanz and James A. French, volunteer. August 13th to September 8th, 1890. Results: Descent of the Yukon from Forty-mile Creek to St. Michaels on Behring Sea.

Third Division, second organization—A. B. Schanz, William C. Greenfield, volunteer, and Esquimaux. September 8th to October 10th, 1890. Results: Bidarka (skin canoe) trip from St. Michaels to Ikogmut Mission on the Yukon; portage to the Kaskokvim River; descent of that stream; further portages and coasting along east shore of Behring Sea to Nushagak on Bristol Bay.

Second Division, second organization—E. H. Wells, F. B. Price, Indliank, and Esquimaux. September 22d to November 12th, 1890. Results same as those of previous paragraph, Mr. Wells having followed Mr. Schanz on his route.

Second Division, third organization—E. H. Wells, F. B. Price, Indliank, two Nushagak Scandinavians, Esquimaux, and three dog teams. January 28th to February 14th, 1891. Results: Crossing of Aliahka peninsula from Nushagak to Katmai on Shelikoff straits.

Third Division, third organization—A. B. Schanz, John W. Clark, and Innokente Shishkin, volunteers, nine Esquimaux, and three dog teams. January 29th to February 25th, 1891. Results: Ascent of Nushagak, Mulchutna, and Kokhtuli rivers; portage to and discovery of head of Chulitna River; descent of that stream; discovery of Lake Clark and of the Noghelin River; crossing of Lake Iliamna on the ice; descent of the Kwichagak River to Bristol Bay.

Third Division, fourth organization—A. B. Schanz and five Esquimaux. Two dog teams. February 26th to March 8th, 1891. Results: Crossing of Aliahka peninsula to Katmai, same route as that of Mr. Wells.

At Katmai the second and third divisions were reunited, proceeded thence to Kodiak, to Sitka, and back to the United States. Any one who will carefully follow the routes of these different parties on the map must be impressed with the immensity of the undertaking, and with the importance of its successes. The means for travel included every method in use among the natives of Alaska, packing on Indian trails, voyages by raft, birch canoe, open skiff, and skin boats (bidarkas), dog-sledging and snow-shoeing.

POSSIBILITIES FOR ALASKA.

A few brief general deductions on the characteristics, resources, and affairs of Alaska may be here in order, to be elaborated upon hereafter. The whole of the Territory may be divided topographically into mountainous districts, river-valleys, and tundra. It possesses no plains or steppes like Siberia, its Asiatic sister country. The mountainous regions of the interior differ materially in character from the huge towering wall on Alaska's southern shore, known as the St. Elias Alps. There are not, as has been supposed by some scientific men, as huge glaciers in the interior as those feeding into Yakutat, Icy and Glacier Bays, or into Lynn Canal. In the southeast, the conditions are favorable for the formation of high ice masses, inasmuch as the warm, moisture-laden breezes from the Japanese current are congealed directly against a mountain range of great height. Not so in the interior, where there is never so great a contrast. The timber-line on the mountains seems to me to be remarkably high, and the shrubbery, grasses, and mosses occupying still higher regions afford splendid pastures in the summer for moose, caribou, ibex, and mountain sheep, and in the winter even supply food for immense herds of wild reindeer.

The river-valleys of Alaska are usually wide and rolling, and covered with interminable forests of birch, spruce, willow, poplar, cottonwood, and some of the smaller varieties of needlewood. Throughout these primeval timber-lands the soil consists in the summer-time of a thick, spongy layer of moss and lichens fairly soaking in moisture. The closely woven vegetation has for centuries made it impossible for the sun to dry out this peaty soil, and the moisture retained makes the land unfit for agriculture. I have found in several instances, however, large tracts of timber-land through which forest-fires have raged, and in which the peat has been burned out. The ashes and the sandy soil under the moss and lichen, mixed through the ages with rich humus from decayed vegetation, in such cases, produced perfect tangles of wild flowers. The density and variety of Alaskan vegetation, its quantities of wild flowers and berries, argue in favor of agricultural possibilities. It is true that from two to five feet below the surface one may strike at all times a layer of solidly frozen ground, yet the same fact has been shown to obtain with the great wheat-fields of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory. Only potatoes and turnips have been tried in Alaska, and both have yielded remarkable crops. I was surprised not to find anywhere among the white traders and missionaries any hot-beds, for the use of which the climate seems to be particularly adapted. The summer season is short in months, but in point of hours of sunshine it is equal to about six months of our summer. By the gift of the midnight sun, Providence has intended at least a partial equalization for the benefit of the poor Alaskan.

The tundra land is a dreary moor which frames the western shore of Alaska. It consists of deposit made by the great streams, the Yukon, Kuskokvim, and Nushagak, through the ages. All these streams are full of drift-wood and sediment, and are gradually building new territory out into Behring Sea. The tundra is therefore practically delta-land, consisting of a stratum of sunken and interlaced water-logged drift-wood, covered with silt or clay on which a layer of peaty vegetable remains, forming a foundation for the endless moss. Throughout this immense plain of "made" land there are pools and lakes and dead rivers which are inhabited during the summer by millions of ducks, geese, and cranes, who have developed in that region the great breeding-ground of the world. The numbers of these aquatic birds which are seen on a summer trip through the tundra are simply beyond comprehension. I myself have seen the sky as black with geese as if a swarm of locusts were descending, and I have also enjoyed the peculiar sport of hunting wild geese with a club. The tundra moss is liberally mixed with a moss-like plant, bearing a blue berry, which geese and ducks consider a rare delicacy. It seems to me that some industries might be derived from the existence of these huge breeding-grounds.

Everywhere in Alaska is secured every year a magnificent output of land furs, not to be surpassed. There are mink, martin, land-otter, white, red, black and silver-tipped foxes, beaver, porcupine, arctic hare, black, brown, red and silver-tipped bear, gray timber-wolves, marmot, ground-squirrel, muskrat, ermine, wolverine, and probably some varieties have been omitted in the list. The annual catch of seal and sea-otter is generally known. The salmon-canning industry of Alaska is being rapidly developed, there being over twenty established canneries in the Territory at the present time. Yet there are many other pursuits which may be and which will be followed to advantage.

That Alaska has vast mineral resources cannot be doubted,

although the many placer-miners who are washing gold on Forty-mile Creek are not having the greatest results. The chief complaint as to the gold seems to be that there are insurmountable technical difficulties in saving it. This fact has become known through the expedition, and has already caused a Californian inventor of a gold-saving machine to open negotiations for operating his apparatus in Alaska. The other trouble, the shortness of the season, is really no reason at all, because the continual daylight of the summer months would allow the use of double gangs of miners. Almost in every river of the Territory there is plenty of black sand, and a "color" may be obtained anywhere. Facilitated communication with the outer world and the investment of a fair capital would make a success not only of gold, but also of copper and quicksilver mining.

For the development of all these different industries of our Territory it seems to me that a number of changes in the administration of Alaskan affairs will be essential. Alaska is a large country. It is so large that whereas in other lands the number of inhabitants to the square mile is given in the census, the Alaskan census reports the number of square miles to the inhabitant. Each man, woman, buck, squaw, and papoose in Alaska, if the Territory were divided among its population, would have a happy hunting-ground of nineteen square miles, in which he or she could rattle around like a pea in a bass-drum. Another geographical fact is that Sitka, the capital of the Territory is farther from Attu Island, the westernmost in Alaska, than from Portland, Maine. Yet the officials in Sitka are supposed to "govern" affairs in Attu, as well as at Point Barrow on the Arctic Ocean, or at Kodiak Island, which is really by far more central, more important, and more in the high-roads of navigation than petty Sitka. An absurd circumstance is, that if the Governor at Sitka desires to communicate with the deputy-marshal at Kodiak, the communication must go by way of San Francisco, because there is no communication between Sitka and western Alaska. It seems to be indicated by the facts that either should the government-seat be removed to Kodiak, or some other more central place, or, at least, that the Territory should be divided into Western Alaska and Southeastern Alaska.

In closing these prefatory remarks I desire to express the thanks of the projectors and members of the FRANK LESLIE'S Expedition for many kindnesses, to Captain H. B. Mansfield, United States Navy, and the officers of the *Patterson*; to the Alaska Commercial Company's agents, Walker at Nuklukayet, Newman at St. Michaels, and J. W. Clark at Nushagak; to sub-assistants McGrath and Turner, U. S. C. and G. S.; to William C. Greenfield and Ivan Petroff, of the Eleventh Census, Alaska Division; to the Revs. F. E. Wolff and Kilbuck of the Moravian Missions, and to the many other friends whose hospitality rests in our memory.

A. B. SCHANZ.

MR. WELLS'S STATEMENT.

ALASKA is destined to be divided, at no distant day, into two sections. That half south of the Yukon River will become an important Territory, probably a State, of the American Union. The northern half will remain as it now is, a barren wilderness, the haunt of Arctic animals and of wild men.

I make these prophecies as the result of exhaustive-researches through the regions mentioned, and after carefully weighing all of nature's evidence presented to my eyes.

The demonstration is not difficult. In this introductory article it is not intended to give many details. In forthcoming narratives of the travels in Alaska of the expedition sent out by FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER an elaboration of the evidence will be presented that will not only surprise the American people, but will convince them that Alaska has a destiny in store for itself not less interesting than that of a region in the United States which was once known as "The Great American Desert."

The district explored by the expedition lies in sixty and sixty-five degrees north latitude. Between these parallels also lie the best portions of Sweden and Norway, and a large section of the Russian Empire, Christiania, the capital of Norway, and St. Petersburg are on the sixtieth parallel, as are also the head-waters of the Yukon River.

Iceland, lying just south of the Arctic Circle, supports not only a hardy population of 70,000, but 500,000 sheep, 25,000 cattle, and 30,000 horses.

Why should Alaska not do as well? It will, in time. I have waded through dense grass five feet high in central Alaska. Everywhere I found the soil rich and black. Wild oats were growing luxuriantly in the region between the Yukon and Tananah rivers, while luscious wild currants, blueberries, salmon-berries, and cranberries abounded in season.

Temperature? My thermometer on two days last August registered one hundred degrees in the sun. The instrument was swinging from a bush, so that there was no reflected heat to raise the mercury. Usually the warmth of mid-day was uncomfortable. We traveled then without coats or vests.

But the winter? Ah! the days were short and the winds cold; but the climate is really no more disagreeable than that of northern Minnesota.

It is a suggestive fact that many Norwegians are already finding their way into southern Alaska. More will follow. Tides of emigration follow parallels.

The day is at hand when Alaska and the British Northwest Territory will have railroads. Already the Canadian Pacific surveyors have turned their steps northward. The vast region lying between Hudson's Bay and Behring Sea is not an altogether uninhabitable waste, as the fur monopolists have made people believe. It is not to the interest of fur-traders to have this domain invaded by pioneers of civilization. Gold, iron, graphite, petroleum, copper, gypsum, sulphur, and coal abound, inviting the prospector, while the rich soil tempts the agriculturist of an experimental turn of mind. Great lakes dot the region, offering inexhaustible supplies of fish, while boundless forests of timber suggest another source of wealth.

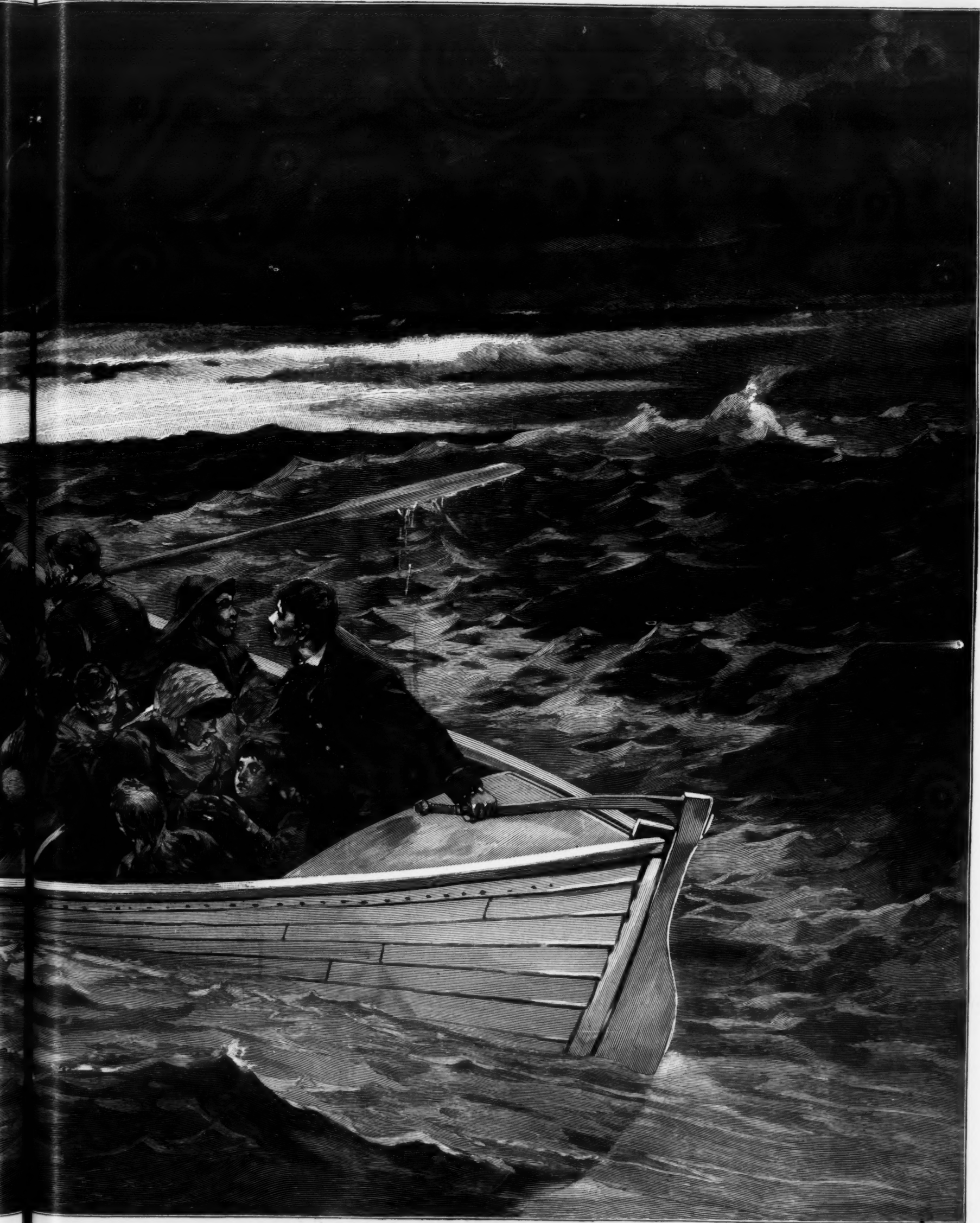
A portion of the vast traffic that is now carried on between America and Europe by means of steamships may yet change its route and go by way of Alaska. I believe the time is approaching for the construction of a trunk-line railroad from the Canadian Pacific up the Athabasca River to the Great Slave Lake,

(Continued on page 340.)



THE MORNING FOR THE V

FROM A PICTURE BY DAN SMITH



ING FOR THE WRECK.

PAINT BY DAN SMITH.

EXPLORING ALASKA!

(Continued from page 337.)

thence to the Mackenzie, across the Rocky Mountain divide via the Porcupine River, then down the Yukon to Behring Straits, to connect by a tunnel thirty miles long with an Asiatic and European system of railways. Travelers and trappers who have journeyed through the British territory agree in stating to me that a railroad is feasible, while our own researches in Alaska show that track-laying there can be easily accomplished. There will be no glaciers to cross nor any snow mountains.

The many absurd stories that have found currency concerning Alaska's "icy fastnesses" and "its frozen terrors" are based upon the fact that the portion of the Territory between Mount St. Elias and Sitka, usually visited by steamboat tourists, is an imposing wall of glaciers and snowy mountains.

The traveler who penetrates over the coast ranges into the far interior finds a different kind of country,—a region abounding. It is true, in gigantic mountains, great rivers, and picturesque scenery, but offering broad, inviting valleys down which a steam engine could rush fifty miles per hour, without danger of colliding with an iceberg around the next curve.

My travels in the Northwest have convinced me that the railroad scheme is practicable and can be carried out at a moderate expense.

The snows in the Yukon valley in winter are no deeper than those in the Canadian Pacific country. Behring Straits are so shallow that vessels can anchor anywhere. The bottom is level. Therefore a tunnel can be constructed with considerable more ease and far less expense than is required for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, or a tunnel from England to France.

The scheme for an international railway is no more venturesome than was that for building the first transcontinental railway.

Few people thought the Union Pacific would pay, but it did. Again, skeptics denounced the Canadian Pacific, but it has proved a splendid investment for Canada.

The resistless spirit of enterprise that caused the construction of these great thoroughfares of travel, and is now forcing the steam engine into the wilds of Africa, will cause the building of the Alaskan Central Railway. Mark the prediction!

The work of exploring the vast wilderness of Alaska is not only slow, difficult, and toilsome, but it is fraught with dangers. All men who depend upon their guns for food must take chances of starvation. There is some large game—bear, moose, and caribou, but the supply is uncertain.

The FRANK LESLIE'S Expedition, during its 4,500 miles of journeyings in 1890-91 in the wild northlands, had many thrilling experiences, battling with dangers on every hand. The narratives of the summer and winter journeys will recount these adventures and will be illustrated by sketches and photographs taken by members of the expedition.

An alarming state of affairs was discovered among the natives in many localities along the sea-coast, owing to the influence of conscienceless Greek priests, who have, in retired spots, disgraced their cloth, and have led the natives into the commission of many crimes, teaching them disloyalty to the United States, encouraging child-slavery, and various forms of dissipation and immorality. The story of these misdoings will form a chapter of itself.

Alaskan explorers up to the present day have not been able to give to the world a complete, reliable map of the country, and I believe it will be many years yet before this is done. The Territory covers over half a million square miles.

K. H. WELLS.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MOVEMENT.

ONE of the most remarkable movements of the age is that known as the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which embraces one-sixtieth of the population of the United States, and is known in every civilized country of the globe, comprising in all 155,000 societies. The growth of the organization has been simply marvelous, eclipsing in this respect anything of a similar character which has engaged the attention of the religious world in time past. To a Christian the hand of God is plainly visible in it, for no mere man is capable of holding together such a mass of people pledged to do a work similar to that of this organization.

This work is not mere pastime, nor does it admit of the indulgence of natural inclinations; it requires severe self-denial, and a constant warfare with the inner tendency to relax the efforts to attain a high ideal. Confession of Christ and service for His kingdom is what every active member is required to look forward to when he or she signs the society's pledge, which reads as follows:

"Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise Him that I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do; that I will make it the rule of my life to pray and to read the Bible every day, and to support my own church in every way, especially by attending all her regular Sunday and mid-week services, unless prevented by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Saviour; and that, just so far as I know how, throughout my whole life, I will endeavor to lead a Christian life. As an active member I promise to be true to all my duties, to be present at and to take some part, aside from singing, in every Christian Endeavor prayer-meeting, unless hindered by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Lord and Master. If obliged to be absent from the monthly consecration meeting of the society I will, if possible, send at least a verse of Scripture to be read in response to my name at the roll-call."

A few of the fundamental principles and facts concerning this movement may not be uninteresting just at this time. The first society of Christian Endeavor was formed February 2d, 1881, at Portland, Me., in Williston Church, by its pastor, the Rev. F. E. Clark. It was established "for the training of young converts for the duties of church membership; to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God." There has been no swerving from this purpose; all societies are now doing just what the original one was organized to do.

The first society proving a success, others were formed, so that when the first anniversary of the Williston Church society was celebrated in June, 1882, there was a total membership in the different churches of Portland of 481. Since then the growth has been as follows: In 1883, 2,870 members; in 1884, 8,905 members; in 1885, 10,964 members; in 1886, 50,000 members

in 1887, 140,000 members; in 1888, 300,000 members; in 1889, 500,000 members; in 1890, 660,000 members.

The figures, as carefully compiled by the general secretary during the first week in May, this year, show a membership close upon 1,000,000; so close that there is no doubt that when the annual convention meets in the Twin Cities next July he will be able to report a round million.

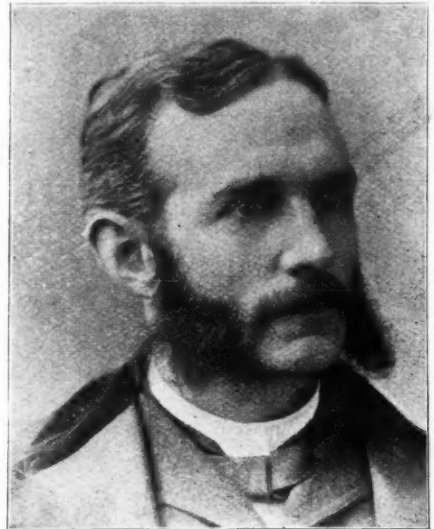
The question naturally arises, From what source is this immense membership drawn? The answer is that the thirty-two evangelical denominations of the Eastern and Western hemispheres supply the material.

The organization is necessarily of a peculiar and unique character, but it is without a doubt in perfect harmony with the spirit of the world's progress. The brotherhood of man is never more perfectly shown than when we see associated together, at the numerous conventions and conferences, large numbers of young people gathered from the different evangelical denominations of the land to study methods and to report the progress made in Christian work.

The four most largely represented denominations are the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists, these having respectively 3,400, 3,000, 2,500, and 2,000 societies. The United Society of Christian Endeavor, with headquarters at Boston, Mass., is the international representative of the movement. It, however, has no jurisdiction in the slightest degree over any society, nor does it levy any assessment on the same. It simply acts as a bureau of information, and publishes certain leaflets outlining the methods of work. It is governed by a board of trustees, who are representative men of acknowledged ability, and who are selected from the various denominations. The society has for its president the Rev. Francis E. Clark, the man through whom God chose to give to the world this simple yet powerful agency. J. W. Baer is the general secretary, and William Shaw, treasurer.

The present article is suggested by the coming Decennial International Convention, to be held in the twin cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., July 9th to 12th. This convention, beyond question, is going to have a larger number of delegates in attendance than was ever brought to-

one which is constantly kept before the minds of the young people, is loyalty to the individual church with which each society is connected. No society is under the control of any organization or individual except its own church and pastor. The United Society, which was only organized when the demands for information in regard to the work became so large that no one person or few persons could meet them, exerts no authority and demands no allegiance from any society. It exists simply to



REV. F. E. CLARK, D.D., PRESIDENT.

give information in regard to the work, and is supported entirely by the sale of its literature.

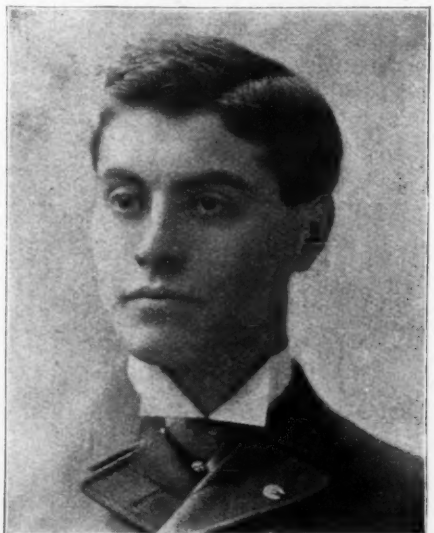
From the Williston Church in Portland, Me., Dr. Clark was called to become the pastor of Phillips Church, South Boston, Mass., in 1883, succeeding Dr. R. R. Meredith, of Sunday-school fame. This is one of the largest churches in Boston, and over four hundred were added to its membership during the four years of his pastorate. He was chosen in 1887 as president of the United Society, and at the same time was chosen editor of the *Golden Rule*, the organ of the societies. With the duties that devolve upon him as editor of the *Golden Rule* and president of the United Society, his time is fully occupied.



EXPOSITION BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS, IN WHICH THE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

MR. J. W. BAER.

John Willis Baer, General Secretary of the society, was born in Rochester, Minn., March 2d, 1861. When only a few months old his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age. He returned to Rochester at this time, and, with the exception of two years spent in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in the newspaper business, this was his home until May



J. W. BAER, GENERAL SECRETARY.

gether at any previous religious gathering. Arrangements are being made to accommodate fifteen thousand visitors. The Railroad Passenger Associations have decided on a one-fare rate for the round trip, with the privilege of returning within six weeks.

The "Committee of '91," which is the committee on arrangements, is composed of five St. Paul and ten Minneapolis gentlemen. They are reconstructing the interior of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition building for convention purposes. Its seating capacity will be eleven thousand, including the space reserved for a grand chorus of one thousand voices. The standing-room will accommodate one thousand or two thousand additional. The acoustic properties will be of a high order and every person will be enabled to hear the speakers.

A complete system for the entertainment of this vast army of guests has been perfected. Minneapolis naturally will do the greater part of the entertaining, as the convention hall is located but a short distance from the centre of the city.

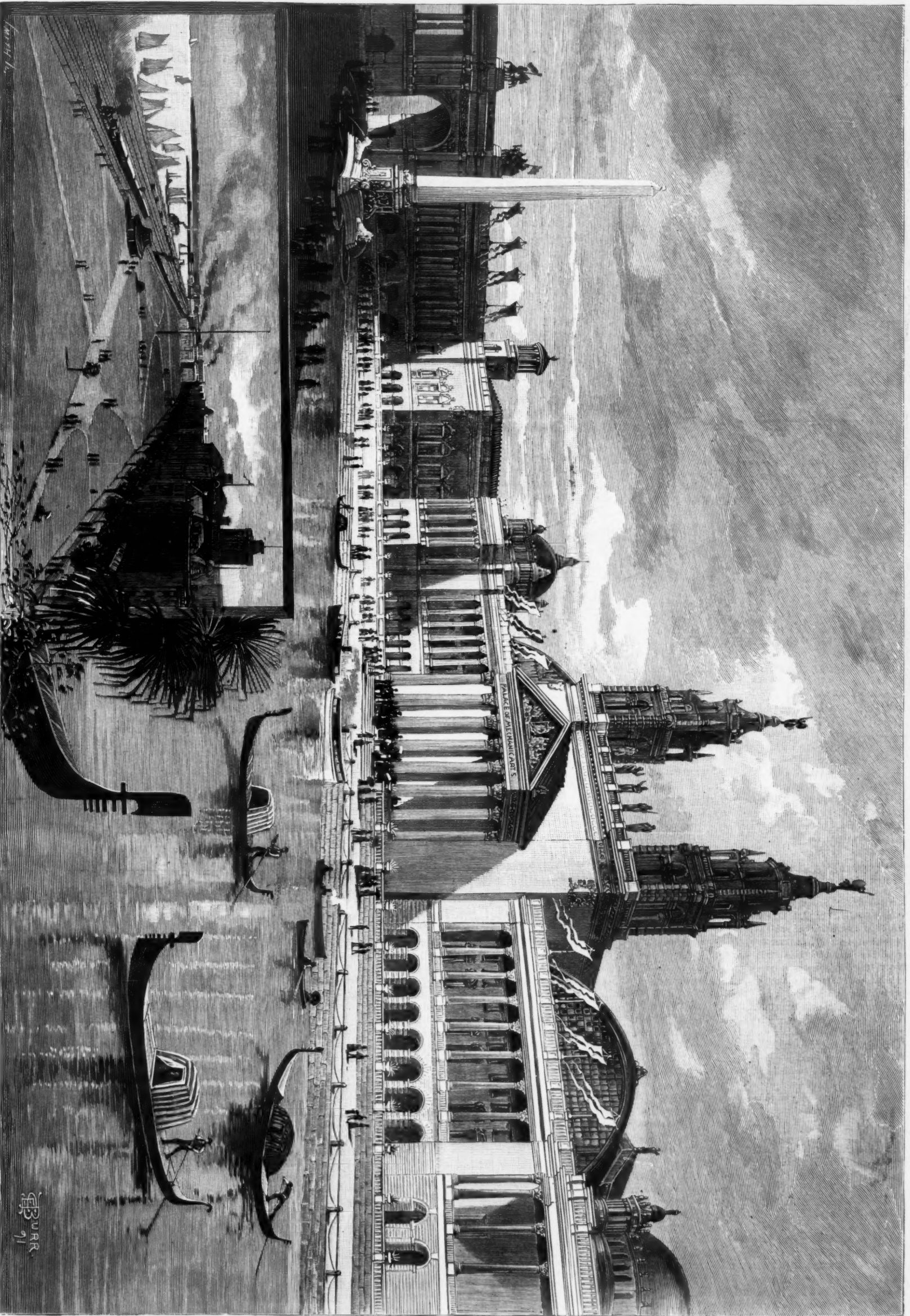
The programme for this convention is of too great length to be itemized here, but a few of the speakers' names may not be out of place: Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D.D.; Bishop John H. Vincent, D.D., LL.D.; Bishop Mahlon N. Gilbert, D.D.; President E. B. Andrews, LL.D., of Brown University; Professor William R. Harper, Ph.D., of Yale University; Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D.; Rev. J. A. Worden, D.D., and many others of equal ability and Christian character.

FRED. G. ATKINSON.

REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.

Rev. F. E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, was born September 12th, 1851, in Alymer, Quebec. His parents were New England people, as were his ancestors for generations back. After being graduated from Dartmouth College, in 1873, he took the regular theological course at Andover Seminary. He first entered upon his duties as pastor with the Williston Church, Portland, Me., which church was destined to give birth to the greatest movement of modern times for the training of young people for active, aggressive Christian work. The help that this movement has been to thousands of pastors cannot be overestimated. Emphasis is laid on the religious character of the society's work. Everything else is subordinate to this. One feature of the Christian Endeavor Society, and the

1st, 1891, when the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor unanimously called him to apply his business tact and talent and consecrated energy to distinctively religious work as the general secretary of the society. In this capacity his special duty is to aid in the organizing, systematizing, and conserving of the work, both in the field and at the home office, and that this means a busy life and crowding duties, the rapid growth of the movement plainly demonstrates. LILLIAN A. WILCOX.



THE LAKE FRONT.
THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION OF 1892.—EXTERIOR VIEW OF MACHINERY HALL.—DRAWN BY G. E. BURR.—[SEE PAGE 342.]

PUSSY-WILLOWS.

THE elves from all elfland,
They gathered, "they say,"
And vowed it was time for
A pleasant spring day.

So they gathered gray pussies,
Oh! aye, by the score,
And they hung them aloft,
One, two, three, and four.

In truth they're unnumbered,
And that, don't you see,
Is the signal undoubted
That spring is to be.

So when on the willows
The pussy-cats grow,
Good-bye to old winter;
Good-bye to the snow.

For quick, at the signal,
The birds they fly home;
The flowers o' the spring-time
Awake into bloom.

For, leaf, bud, and blossom,
Birds, butterflies—all,
Will answer so gayly
Puss-willow's glad call.

SCHOHARIE, N. Y.

EMMA S. THOMAS.

THE HERO OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

NO book of modern times has enjoyed a wider popularity, or more largely affected the moral and political thought of the world than "Uncle Tom's Cabin." And no character in that book awakened profounder interest than its hero, "George Harris," the handsome, stalwart, and intelligent young mulatto, the down-trodden victim of the slavery system in the South, who subsequently escaped to Canada. This character finds a prototype in Lewis Clarke, whose portrait is given on page 332, and who personally provided Mrs. Stowe with most of the sensational and dramatic data for her story, in her own old home at Cambridgeport, Mass.

Clarke, who enjoys this unique distinction with proud complacency, was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1815, his mother being a slave, the property of Samuel Campbell, a very wealthy man. After many vicissitudes and blood-curdling experiences—subsequently detailed for the edification of Mrs. Stowe—George, or, more correctly, Lewis, was put up at auction at sixteen years of age, like any other goods and chattels, at Stanford Court House, Ky., and knocked down to the highest bidder—a gentleman from Garrard.

Here, according to the man's account, history repeated itself, and continuous persecution on the part of his master, who would fain have kept him in ignorance and dire subjection, fired the lusty, quick-witted youth with the purpose of effecting his escape and winning his way to Canada, the bondsman's Mecca. Here the cases of the story's hero, George Harris, and Lewis Clarke are parallel. Personally, too, there was no dissimilarity between the real and the fictitious character. Mrs. Stowe drew her picture accurately from life. The description that the story gives of George Harris was an exact description of Lewis Clarke at the time that Mrs. Stowe knew him. "Six feet in height, a very light mulatto, brown, curly hair, is very intelligent, speaks handsomely, can read and write."

Both were accomplished and adepts at the spinning-wheel. After an effectual escape and several years of slow progress northward, during which time he was favorably received in Ohio and other States, he finally found his way to Cambridgeport, Mass., where he was kindly received by Dr. Lyman Beecher, who felt a keen interest in his career, and gave him pleasant employment at his own home.

Lewis Clarke, now an old man, delights in relating incidents in the home life of the Beecher family, with which he was closely identified for six years, and among whom he was treated with the utmost kindness. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose husband at that time was a professor at Lane Seminary, an Ohio institution of which her father, Lyman Beecher, was president, made it a custom to spend her summers at Cambridgeport, her girlhood's home. It was during these visits that her sympathies became aroused in the young mulatto under her father's roof, who had endured so much, and who became to her a type of his kind, and a just exponent of the barbarities of the Southern slave-holding system. Mrs. Stowe turned an attentive ear to every reminiscence with which young Clarke was quite willing to regale her, being especially alert at any incident or detail that she fancied she might render available. Frequently she would follow the young man about his work and ply him with deft questions, he unsuspecting of ulterior motive on her part. Then suddenly she would say with apparent indifference: "Wait here, George, until I come back," and hasten to her room to make a stealthy memorandum, returning soon to continue her "drawing out" of the young negro and collect further material. When Mrs. Stowe saw Clarke after the publication of the book she admitted that she obtained her information from him with no definite purpose in view, but only under an impulse that urged her to acquire all the facts and coloring possible bearing upon the slave system. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" seemed to evolve itself from the storehouse of her mind. Clarke subsequently said to her, in mild rebuke: "Lor! Mis' Stowe, whyn't you lemme know I was talkin' for a book? I could a-told you things wuth readin' about, sure 'nough, then."

The "Aunt Chloe" of the book had for her original old "Aunt Annie," who belonged to Clarke's Kentucky master. "Emeline" was his sister, Delia Clarke. Other characters were specific subjects from real life idealized. "Uncle Tom" was a sort of composite photograph, compiled from various sources, and artistically retouched.

Lewis Clarke, *alias* George Harris, is now a striking, picturesque-looking man of seventy-six, with a refined face, silken snow-white locks that curl about his head, and a skin of Caucasian fairness. He has devoted considerable time, both in Canada and New England, in the lecture-field, his theme in former

days being "The Exposure of Slavery." Even now he has a taste for public life.

With strange inconsistency he has turned to Kentucky, the scene of the bitterest and most galling associations of his life, as he alleges, as to a peaceful haven in his declining years, and is living in contentment with his children there. Nature has justified herself.

DAISY FITZHUGH.

LOUISE LAWSON'S STATUE OF S. S. COX.

ON the 4th of July, in front of the Cooper Institute, will be erected and dedicated the statue of the late Congressman, Hon. S. S. Cox, the work of Miss Louise Lawson, of this city. This memorial is the outgrowth of a national letter-carriers' movement started shortly after Mr. Cox's death, to testify the appreciation of this great body of hard-working officials of his earnest advocacy of eight hours as the legal day's labor of the letter-carrier.

The committee having the matter in charge were George H. Newson, Chairman; Thomas Murphy, Treasurer; William F. Reed, Corresponding Secretary; James McVey, Bernard S. Kennedy, Michael J. Harney, James Greer. A competition was invited, and there were several well-known sculptors as competitors, but the award and contract were given to Miss Lawson. As this lady is but twenty-six years of age, and this is her first public statue, the work has been subjected to sharp criticism as not sufficiently artistic, and an organized effort was made by members of her profession to prevent its erection in any public park or place in the city.

As the statue is satisfactory to the committee and to the family of Mr. Cox, and is acknowledged to be a thorough likeness of the deceased statesman, such opposition would seem to be neither generous nor discriminating. It should be remembered, too, that this is the first statue modeled by a woman to stand in a public place in New York City; and also that Miss Lawson received the highest academic honors in Europe, having studied under the most renowned masters.

The figure represents Mr. Cox in his favorite attitude as a public speaker, is cast in bronze by the Bonard Company, and is eight feet high, standing on a pedestal of granite nine feet high.

LIFE INSURANCE.—STILL AT IT.

THE bond insurance schemes, whose ridiculous pretensions have been so often exposed in these and other columns, and whose failure and utter collapse is but a question of a little time, are, in their desperate straits, resorting to a new device to attract attention to the fool's paradise they advertise.

They are sending emissaries to cities large and small to announce "free public entertainments." No admission fee is charged, and after the variety show is over, and the crowd is full of fun and laughter, a lecturer proceeds to discourse on the benefits to be derived from belonging to the "People's Five-year Benefit Order," or some other high-sounding benefit association. The fools rush in, sign their names, pay the admission fee, and are caught in the net from which they can only escape after they have paid the price of their folly. It is unfortunate, indeed, that the State authorities cannot prevent this robbery of the poor and the illiterate—for intelligent men and women have long since turned their backs completely on all the bond-investment devices.

Two more of the so-called benefit concerns have come to grief in the past few days. The second class of the Kentucky Mutual Benefit Society and Insurance Order has made an assignment on the pretense that the grippe has proved a death-blow to the order. In New Jersey, the Progressive Beneficial Order of Boston undertook to browbeat the Insurance Commissioner, and was promptly informed that if its agents were caught transacting business in New Jersey they would be prosecuted. The United States Equitable Bond Association, Limited, of Detroit, has also "caved in." This concern offered shares of a par value of \$50 and bonds of \$250, \$500, and \$1,000, upon monthly installments, the payment of a membership fee and quarterly dues. It had a capital of \$50,000,000, and had as its officers some very prominent and worthy citizens of Detroit. The scheme proved an utter failure after a few months' trial, and now has completely collapsed.

Insurance Commissioner Merrill, of Massachusetts, in his recent report, speaks of the "bond-investment insanity" as a rival of the famous South Sea bubble, and an evidence of the widespread gambling mania which has seized intelligent people. He takes up the order of the Iron Hall, concerning which I have had many inquiries, and says that the statistics of the Massachusetts Insurance Department "demonstrate the absurdity of its pretensions."

He says that the Iron Hall predicted an increased membership in 1890 of 24,781, while it actually reported 8,041. It estimated its total membership at the close of 1890 at 74,343; actually, it was 53,906. It estimated its lapses during 1890 at 8,260, the total lapses during the year aggregating only 2,897. Worst of all, the number of assessments estimated for 1890 to carry out the Iron Hall scheme was stated to be twelve, while eighteen,

just fifty per cent. more than the estimate, were levied. This all goes to show that the bond-investment schemes which have been banking on the benefits to be derived from lapses are actually deriving little benefit from their lapsed bonds. In the three-year organizations the lapses fell to less than six per cent., and in shorter terms it only reached between two and three per cent., according to Superintendent Merrill's figures.

Speaking of the bond-investment schemes, Mr. Merrill says that their officers are generally unknown, have not established their right to confidence, are not under the slightest official supervision, use the funds of their concerns according to their own will and pleasure, and that there is no pretense of fraternal features about the companies. He continues:

"The entire scheme is based upon pure personal speculation—gambling upon the chances of getting in early enough to get out among the first, regardless of the chance which comes to the unfortunate later and larger contingent. Yet tens, probably hundreds, of thousands of these wildcat certificates of irresponsible concerns have been eagerly purchased by citizens of Massachusetts, until the payments upon these and the membership in the endowment orders of this commonwealth have led to a serious interference with business throughout the State, and to a general demoralization of the sentiment of the masses of the people, through the inculcation of a belief that there is in these 'million-in-a-minute' concerns a royal road to fortune, and that, after all, basal financial facts are to be overturned, and money acquired through some easier and quicker method than legitimately earning it."

Commissioner Merrill estimates that these corporations have already collected more than \$7,000,000 from their unfortunate and illiterate dupes.

E. P. Wolferstan, of Detroit, Mich., writes an insulting letter to "The Hermit," intimating that I am in the pay of the New York Life. Mr. E. P. Wolferstan, of Detroit, if he is responsible for the card he sends me, is an impudent cad.

"J. C. R.," of Warren, Pa., wants to know if the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of New York, is reliable and pays its claims in full. Inasmuch as it has a surplus of \$3,000,000, I should say that it was reliable, and I have no evidence that it fails to pay its claims.

I might say the same thing in reply to a letter received on the same subject from "A. O. N.," of Washington, who also writes that he thinks that the Mutual Reserve, while offering a cheap rate of insurance, has no provision made for a distribution of its full assets above liabilities. I would call the attention of "A. O. N." to the fact that every policy of the Mutual Reserve states that all surplus on each policy will be distributed at the end of fifteen years, and that dividends will be paid from the surplus, beginning at the end of ten years. Furthermore, a statement of the income and disbursements of the company is sent to every member of the association every sixty days. I think no other company does this.

"D. T.," writes from Ithaca, N. Y.: "Mr. Bouton, the agent for the Phoenix Life Insurance Company in this city, alleges that you are prejudiced against his company, and for this reason: that two years since you applied to the Phoenix for an advertisement for LESLIE'S, that said company refused to give to that paper an advertisement, and since which time you have been its mortal enemy. I understand the old proverb that 'a lie will soon run itself to death,' but we don't want to wait. What say you? Did you ever seek an advertisement from the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford for FRANK LESLIE'S or any other paper? Are you directly or indirectly now, or have you been, in the advertising columns of FRANK LESLIE'S?"

I am glad of an opportunity to answer this plain, direct question plainly and directly. I never have asked the Phoenix Life Insurance Company for an advertisement in my life. I am not in the advertising business, and do not propose to enter that business during the course of my natural existence. I do not know whether any of the solicitors of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER have sought advertisements from the Phoenix Life or not, and I do not care. What they do does not concern me, and I do not concern myself about them.

"M. C. McL.," of Galveston, wants to know something about the International Fraternal Alliance, of Boston. This is too big a name for such a small concern. I think I have hitherto reported on this scheme, and that my report was not altogether favorable. I see no mention of it in the insurance report of this State, and a company that has not found some business here—the best insurance market in the world—does not, as a rule, amount to much.

Inquiries concerning the following companies are awaiting reply: The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J.; United States Mutual Accident Association; Chosen Friends' Home, Loan and Savings League, of New Jersey; Columbia National Building Association, of Denver; Knights of Pythias; Knights of Honor; Legion of Honor; Royal Arcanum; American Order of United Workmen; Manhattan Life; Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee; Equitable and Mutual Life Insurance companies, of New York; Fraternal Guardians, of Philadelphia; Buffalo Life and Reserve; Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J.; Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of Philadelphia; Lombard Investment Company; National Life Insurance Company, of Vermont; Annual Benefit Society, of Philadelphia; Flour City Life Association, of Rochester; Order of Tontu; Mutual Economy Society, of Baltimore; Preferred Mutual Accident Association, of New York; Union Central, of Ohio, and Hartford Life and Annuity Company.

*The Hermit.*THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.
MACHINERY HALL.

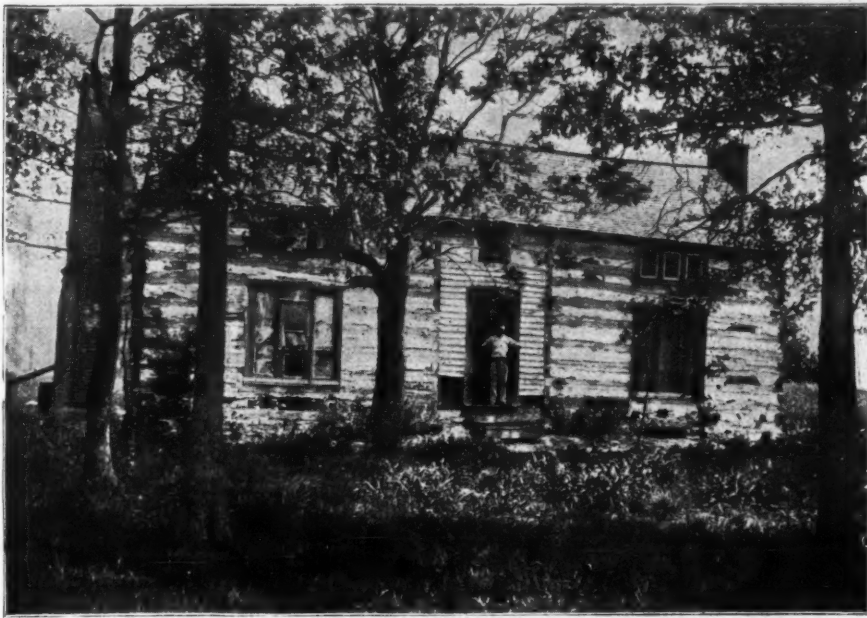
WE give in our present issue the first of a series of illustrations of structures connected with the forthcoming Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The main machinery building measures 850 by 500 feet. It is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior will present the appearance of three railroad train-houses, side by side, surrounded on all the four sides by a fifty-foot gallery. The trusses are to be constructed separately, so that they can be taken down and sold for use as train-houses. In each of these long naves is a traveling crane running from end to end of the building. These are used in the moving of machinery. The exteriors of the two sides adjoining the grand court are rich and palatial, enriched with colonnades and other architectural features. The design follows classic models throughout. The machinery annex will be placed in the loop formed by the railroad tracks. It will be a simple building, annular in form. The power house will be attached to this annex.

A COMPLIMENT TO LESLIE'S.

A BEAUTIFUL specimen of the wood-engraving art is shown in the current issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, portraying the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the eminent and graceful orator and able railroad president. It is rare, indeed, that so excellent and speaking a likeness is secured, and both the publishers and the distinguished subject are to be congratulated.—*New York Electrical Review.*



STATUE OF THE LATE S. S. COX.



GENERAL GRANT'S OLD HOME IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI, SOON TO BE REMOVED TO CHICAGO.—PHOTO BY JOSEPH W. RALL, AMATEUR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

GENERAL GRANT'S OLD HOME.

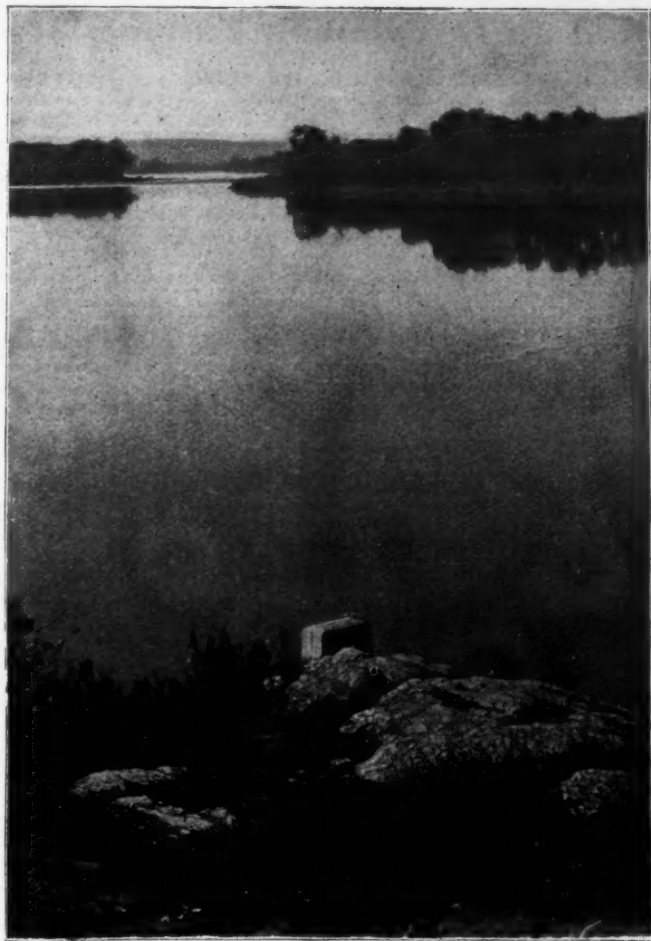
THE fact that the historic old log-cabin in St. Louis County, Mo., which the late General Grant erected with his own hands, and with logs cut and hewn by himself, is about to be removed from its present site and shipped to Chicago, where it will be re-erected for exhibition at the World's Fair, gives timeliness to the illustration published on this page. The cabin stands on an eighty-acre tract of land, on the Jefferson Barracks and Rock Hill Road, about ten miles southwest of St. Louis. The land was given to Mrs. Grant as a wedding present by her father, Mr. Frederick T. Deut, on the occasion of her marriage to the general, then Lieutenant Grant, August 22d, 1848. The cabin was erected in the fall of 1854, just after Grant's return from the Pacific coast, and he lived there in comparative

poverty for some years. The house, which is in a good state of preservation, is fifty feet long and twenty wide, and is divided into four large rooms, two on each floor, separated by an eight-foot hall in the centre of the house, with a broad staircase leading from the lower to the upper story. The two lower rooms each have a spacious old-fashioned fireplace, and each is lighted by two large windows. All of Grant's children

except the two eldest, were born in this cabin.

A TRI-STATES ROCK.

WE give a picture of the Tri-States Rock, the point where the three States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania meet, at the junction of the Neversink with the Delaware River. This is a section of much historic interest, and notable for the beauty of its scenery, embracing mountain, plain, and river views. The Delaware River from this point southward for a distance of forty miles abounds in picturesque scenic effects, which are the delight of the artist and summer ramblers.



THE TRI-STATES MONUMENT NEAR PORT JERVIS, NEW YORK.

A GROUP OF YOUNG AMERICANS.

IMPERIAL GRANUM.

OUR readers scarcely need an introduction to the best food known for children and invalids, and for that matter for healthy people also, who desire in a food the acme of nutrition with the least possible tax on the digestive organs. We refer to the well-known **IMPERIAL GRANUM**, which has through a long experience of years justly earned its title of **IMPERIAL**,

and we can truthfully assert that no preparation is so nicely and carefully prepared, or so liberally certified to as a food of unrivaled delicacy and superior nutritive and medicinal worth. The food of all others to be depended on for infants, from birth; for nursing mothers and children; for invalids and convalescents; and as an article of diet for the aged and for sufferers from impaired digestion. Through its use thousands of lives have been saved; thousands of healthy children bespeak its value, and it is the testimony of thousands of mothers who have brought up their children on **IMPERIAL GRANUM** that this preparation for infants' diet is successful

where many others fail. It is praised alike by the public, by physicians, and the press. It has stood the test of time, and has become a necessity in the household. Furthermore, we can cordially recommend it from our own knowledge of its good qualities, for we have used it with the most gratifying results.—*The Home Magazine*, Washington, D. C., June, 1890.

—SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.—

Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

Price of Stock TO BE ADVANCED Wednesday, July 1.
A Safe Investment, Earning 35 % PER ANNUM. | Semi-Annual Dividends April and October.

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Capital Stock, \$4,500,000. Shares, \$10 each, par value, full paid and Subject to No Assessments. Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, President. Hon. JAMES W. HYATT, Late Treasurer of U. S., Treasurer.

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SUFFOLK TRUST COMPANY, Transfer Agents, Exchange Building, BOSTON, MASS.
THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF

FIRST. 8,000 City Lots, or 2,022 acres of land in the city of Tallapoosa, Haralson County, Georgia, the residue remaining unsold of 2,500 acres, on the centre of which the city was originally built. Estimated value on organization of company Oct. 1, 1890, \$1,084,765, but largely increased in amount and present value since that time by additional purchases of city lands and improvements and development added. **SECOND.** 2,458 acres of valuable mineral land, adjacent to the city of Tallapoosa, all located within a radius of six miles from the centre of the city. Present value, \$122,900. **THIRD.** The issued capital stock of the Georgia, Tennessee and Illinois Railroad Company, chartered for the purpose of building a railroad from Tallapoosa, Ga., to Stevenson, Ala., 120 miles, that will net the company nearly \$2,000,000 of the capital stock of railroad paying 7 per cent. dividends. **FOURTH.** The Tallapoosa Furnace, on the line of the Georgia-Pacific railroad, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga.—the said furnace being of 30 tons capacity, manufacturing the highest grade of cold and hot blast charcoal car-wheel iron. Present value, \$24,000. **FIFTH.** The Piedmont Glass Works, situated on the line of the Georgia-Pacific railroad, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga., said plant being 12-pot furnace capacity, and manufacturing flint-glass flasks and prescription ware. Present value, \$100,000. **SIXTH.** The Tallapoosa Reclining Chair Factory, on the line of the Georgia-Pacific railroad, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga., manufacturing hammock, reclining, and other chairs. Present value, \$25,000. **SEVENTH.** Sundry interest-bearing bonds, notes, mortgages, loans, stocks, etc., acquired since the organization of company in securing the location on its property of new manufacturing industries and from sales of its city lots, and cash in bank, received from the sale of treasury stock for improvements, not yet invested.

There are already located on the property of the company in the city of Tallapoosa, from 2,400 to 3,000 inhabitants, three-quarters of whom are Northern people, who have settled there within the last three years, about 700 houses, 40 business houses and blocks, public parks, free public schools, churches, hotels, water works, electric lights, \$75,000 hotel, now building, to be opened in October. Street railway and 12 new manufacturing industries under contract and building that will employ fully 1,000 additional operatives, requiring 500 new dwelling-houses, increasing the present population of the city from 3,500 to 5,000.

THE INCOME OF THE COMPANY will be derived principally from six sources: **FIRST.** Earnings of its manufacturing establishments, now in operation and to be built (now \$76,235.04 yearly). **SECOND.** Rentals of its farming lands and sales of timber in "stumpage" (estimated \$3,000 yearly). **THIRD.** Sales of its city lots in Tallapoosa, Ga., for improvement and investment (estimated \$20,000 yearly). **FOURTH.** Working of its mines and quarries, by themselves or on "royalties," (estimated \$10,000 yearly). **FIFTH.** Profits on Mineral, timber and town site options and purchases on line of Georgia, Tennessee & Illinois R. R. (estimated \$50,000 yearly). **SIXTH.** Earnings of stock of Georgia, Tennessee & Illinois R. R. (estimated \$186,408 yearly). Total estimated yearly income of company after construction of railroad, \$339,235.04.

Present Price of the Stock, \$3.50 PER SHARE, to be Advanced July 1 to \$3.60 Per Share,

And further advanced Aug. 1 to \$3.70, Sept. 1 to \$3.80, Oct. 1 to \$3.90 (and October dividend, semi-annual, probably 20c. per share), Nov. 1 to \$4.00, Dec. 1 to \$4.10, and Jan. 1 to \$4.20 per share, when it is intended to advance the price to par, should any stock remain unsold.

RIGHT RESERVED TO WITHDRAW STOCK FROM SALE WITHOUT NOTICE AFTER JULY 1, OR WHEN 50,000 SHARES ARE SOLD.

The Directors of the **GEORGIA-ALABAMA INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY** have decided to offer to the public until Wednesday, July 1, a limited amount of the full paid capital stock of the company at \$3.50 per share (par value \$10.00). This stock is full paid, and subject to no future assessments under any circumstances. One million dollars of the \$4,500,000 capital stock has been placed in the treasury of the company for the development of its properties and the enhancement and protection of the interests of the stockholders. At 12 o'clock midnight, July 1, 1891, the price of the stock of the company will be advanced to \$3.60 per share, and further advanced on the first day of each month following, the sum of not less than 10 cents per share, until Jan. 1, 1892. A stated advance monthly in the price of the stock has been decided on by the company for the reason that the recent location on its property of several extensive manufacturing establishments employing over 1,000 skilled operatives makes such a policy fully warranted on account of the increased values added to its assets.

The company reserves the right to advance the price of the stock more than 10c. per share per month or withdraw it entirely from sale at any time after July 1, if the sales of stock and added developments shall render such action necessary for the protection of the interests of the stockholders.

Under the plan of the organization of the company all receipts from the sale of the Treasury Stock of the company are expended at once for improving and developing the property of the company, increasing its assets to the extent of the amount received. The entire properties of the company being paid for in full, all the receipts from the sale of city lots go at once to the dividend fund of the company, in addition to the earnings of its manufacturing establishments in operation and its income from other sources. The stock of the company will not only earn gratifying dividends for the investor, but will increase rapidly in the market value, with the development of the company's property.

The stock will shortly be listed on the New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston consolidated stock exchanges. Orders for stocks will be filed as received, in any amount from one share upward, as it is desired to have as many small holders in all sections of the country as possible, who will, by their interest in the company, influence emigration to Tallapoosa, and advance the interests of the company.

STOCK SOLD ON 2 PER CENT. COMMISSION, OR PURCHASED AT PRICE PAID AND 17 1-2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM PROFIT.

For the accommodation of the stockholders of the company who desire to realize on their stock prior to its being listed on the exchanges, and have not a ready market for it in their own locality, the company have completed arrangements with a syndicate of the largest English and American stockholders to handle for a nominal commission, and buy and resell to other investors, all stock purchased of the company. This syndicate will handle the stock at the company's selling price, for a commission of 2 per cent., remitting to the stockholder the full amount received for same less the commission of 2 per cent. for transacting the business, or will, if the stockholder prefers, cash the stock at any time after the first day of the month following the next advance succeeding the purchase, at the price paid by the stockholder for the stock, and 5 cents per share (17 1-2 per cent. per annum) additional added for each and every month thereafter until January 1, 1892. Stockholders wishing to sell stock purchased, can send it to the Treasurer of the Syndicate, the Suffolk Trust Company, Bankers, Transfer Agents, or to the company direct at Boston, Mass., to be sold at the company's selling price, less 2 per cent. commission; or, if immediate cash is preferred, they will receive a check for the stock at the price paid the company for it, and an advance of 5 cents per share added for each month it is held by them as above, without delay, on presenting their certificates of stock by mail or in person, indorsed in blank on the back of the certificate; and in view of the fact that the advance paid by the syndicate to the person selling, when immediate cash is required, is but one-half the actual advance of the stock, thus affording a handsome profit for them to hold and resell at advanced prices, the company guarantee in selling all stock that a check as above shall in all cases be returned to parties desiring to sell without delay.

PRINCIPAL absolutely secure under any circumstances, the property being paid for in full.

DIVIDENDS, to include earnings and all receipts from sale of city lots, paid regularly April and October.

\$7 will purchase 2 shares or \$30 par value of stock.
 14 will purchase 4 shares or 60 par value of stock.
 21 will purchase 6 shares or 90 par value of stock.
 28 will purchase 8 shares or 120 par value of stock.
 35 will purchase 10 shares or 150 par value of stock.
 42 will purchase 12 shares or 180 par value of stock.
 49 will purchase 14 shares or 210 par value of stock.
 56 will purchase 16 shares or 240 par value of stock.
 63 will purchase 18 shares or 270 par value of stock.
 70 will purchase 20 shares or 300 par value of stock.

\$210 will purchase 60 shares or \$600 par value of stock.
 350 will purchase 100 shares or 1000 par value of stock.
 525 will purchase 150 shares or 1500 par value of stock.
 700 will purchase 200 shares or 2000 par value of stock.
 875 will purchase 250 shares or 2500 par value of stock.

PROBABILITY of a large increase in each semi-annual dividend by increased earnings and sales.

CERTAINTY of a rapid increase monthly in the intrinsic value and selling price of the stock itself.

UNTIL WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1891.

No orders will be received at the present price of \$3.50 per share after 12 o'clock, midnight, July 1, and all orders for stock should be mailed as soon as possible, and in no event later than several days prior to that date, to insure delivery at present price of \$3.50 per share. Address all orders for stock and make checks, drafts or money-orders payable to

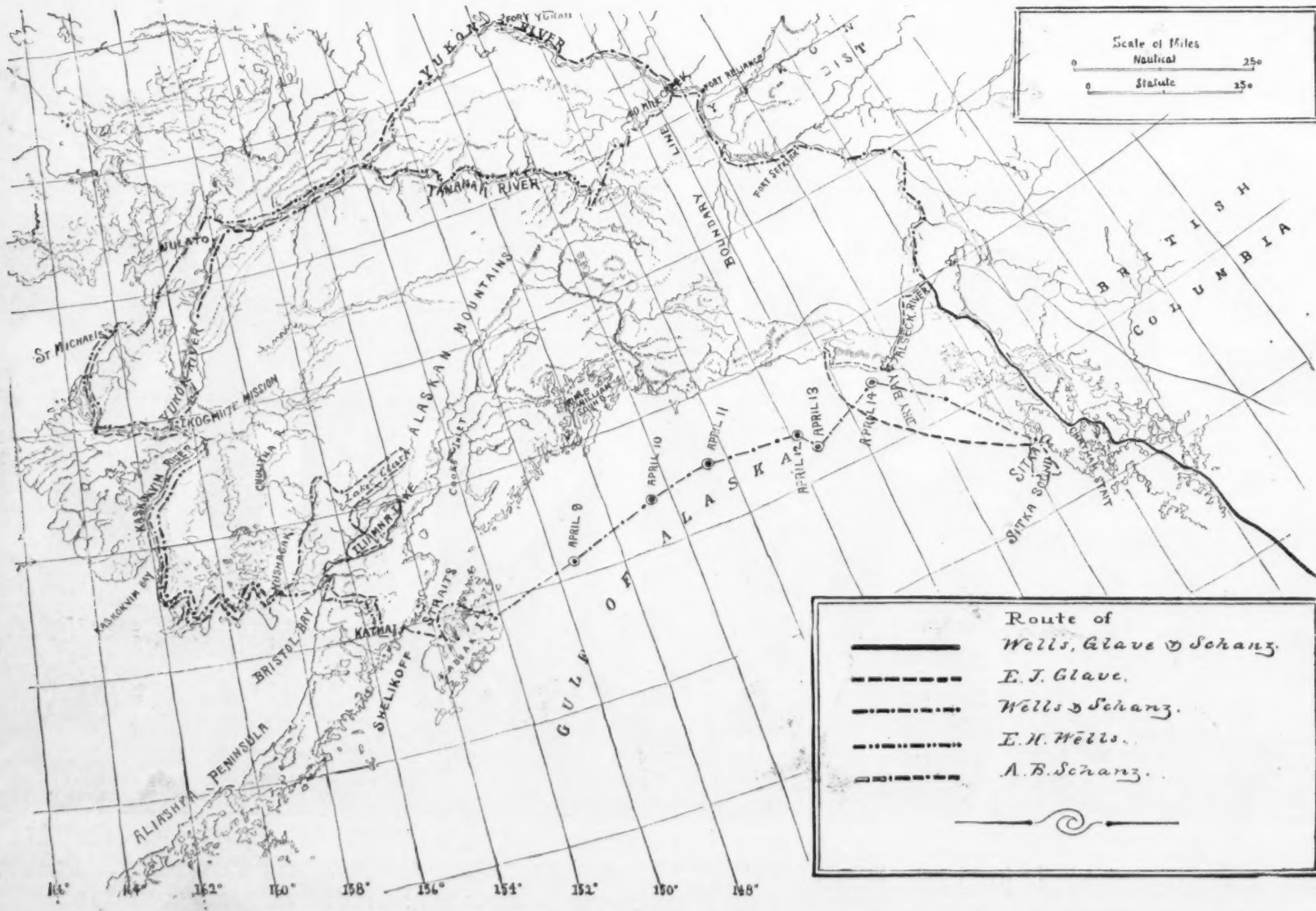
Hon. JAMES W. HYATT, Treasurer Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development Co., 11 Wall Street, Rooms 31 and 32, NEW YORK CITY, or
Globe Building, 244 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

Southern Offices, Tallapoosa, Haralson County, Ga. **New York Offices,** 11 Wall St., Rooms 31 and 32. **Boston Offices,** 244 Washington St., Rooms 8, 9 and 10. **Philadelphia Office,** Room 94 Drexel Building. **Chicago Office,** Room 313, Stock Exchange Building. **Baltimore Office,** Room 4 Bank of Baltimore Building. **Foreign Offices,** No. 2 Tokenhouse Buildings, London, Eng.

80-page Illustrated Prospectus of Tallapoosa, Stock Prospectus of Company, and Plat of City, with Price List of Building Lots, Mineral Maps of the Section, Engineers' Reports, etc., mailed FREE from any of the above-named offices of the Company.

Manufacturing Industries Now Building or Under Contract to Locate at Tallapoosa, Ga., secured by the Company since the Return of the Excursion to Tallapoosa, March 1, 1891:

C. B. HITCHCOCK MFG CO., from Cortland, N. Y., 2,000 Lineal Feet of Factory Buildings, one of the largest wagon manufacturing establishments in the world, to employ 400 to 600 hands.
HAYES CHAIR CO., from Cortland, N. Y., 300 Lineal Feet of Factory Buildings, manufacturers of Fancy Rockers, Push Chairs, etc., one of the largest in the United States, to employ 125 to 200 hands.
WM. HOWE VENTILATING STOVE CO., from Cortland, N. Y., 1,100 Lineal Feet of Factory Buildings, manufacturers of the renowned Howe Patent Ventilating Stoves and Ranges, to employ 125 to 200 hands.
ANCHOR WOOLEN MILLS, from Marysville, Tenn., 300 Lineal Feet of Factory Buildings, 2 stories, manufacturers of all kinds of Woolen Cloths, Blankets, etc., to employ 75 to 150 hands.
BROWN BROS. & CO., from Atlanta, Ga., 75 Lineal Feet of Factory Buildings, 3 stories, manufacturers of Ready-made Clothing, Jeans and Overalls, Underclothing, etc., to employ 50 to 100 hands.
TALLAPOOSA STREET RAILWAY CO., Capital \$25,000, now building, two miles of the line to be in operation by September 1.
TALLAPOOSA ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Eight-ton Artificial Ice Plant, to be in operation July 1.
IRON BRIDGE WORKS, 500 Lineal Feet of Factory Buildings, to employ 50 to 100 hands, manufacturers of Iron Railroad and Highway Bridges.
CITY BOTTLING WORKS, from Wilkesbarre, Pa., to bottle the Lithia and Chalybeate Waters in Lithia Springs Park, and introduce them throughout the United States.
BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY, Messrs. Horne & Boies, 3-story factory, manufacturers of all styles of Boots and Shoes, to employ 75 to 150 hands.
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS, from Stanton, Mich., 100 Lineal Feet of Factory Buildings, manufacturers of Machinery, Engines and Castings, to employ 20 to 40 hands.
TALLAPOOSA SCHOOL FURNITURE CO., 100 Lineal Feet of Factory Buildings, manufacturers of School and Church Furniture and Fine Cabinet Work, to employ 25 to 50 hands.
TALLAPOOSA LUMBER, MFG AND R. R. CO., \$250,000 Capital, 1,000 Lineal Feet of Buildings. To erect Mills at Tallapoosa and build a Logging Road into the timber south of the city to supply them with logs. Survey now being made, and under contract to commence road before July 1; to employ 150 to 200 hands.
 The above Manufacturing Industries will represent a combined frontage of over 5,400 LINEAL FEET, OR OVER A MILE OF FACTORY BUILDINGS, employ when completed from 1,000 to 2,000 operatives, according to the business done, and require 500 new dwelling-houses erected at once.



MAP OF ALASKA, ILLUSTRATING THE EXPLORATIONS OF THE "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" EXPEDITION.—[SEE PAGE 337.]



NATURE!

NOT
MAN,

Made the Hudson Highlands, the Orange and Shawangunk Mountains, and the romantic valleys of the Ramapo, Delaware, Wallkill, Lackawaxen, and Neversink Rivers. If you want ideal country life during the summer, go to some of these places. If you want city architecture, city dinners, and city dances, go elsewhere.

In a neat little book entitled "Summer Homes," the Erie Railway endeavors to describe this delightful region, but the effort, like an attempt to paint a sunset, is necessarily a failure. The book, however, contains a list of Hotels and Boarding Houses, which is quite a success.

Copies of "Summer Homes" may be obtained from the Erie Ticket Agents at 401, 317 and 957 Broadway, Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 331 and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 107 Broadway, Williamsburg; corner Newark and Hudson Streets, Hoboken, and the Jersey City Station.

W. C. RINEARSON,

Gen'l Passenger Agent,

NEW YORK.

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THE ATTENTION OF TRAVELERS BETWEEN

BOSTON AND CHICAGO

IS CALLED TO THE NEW TRAIN,

THE

Boston and Chicago Special.

THIS TRAIN RUNS DAILY.

WESTBOUND.

LEAVES Boston, 10.30 a. m.; Worcester, 11.40 a. m.; Springfield, 1.12 p. m.; Pittsfield, 2.50 p. m.

ARRIVES Albany, 4.25 p. m.; Utica, 6.45 p. m.; Syracuse, 8.10 p. m.; Rochester, 10.10 p. m.; Buffalo, 12 night; Cleveland, 4.15 a. m.; Toledo, 7.40 a. m., and Chicago, 3 p. m.

EASTBOUND.

LEAVES Chicago, 10.30 a. m.; Toledo, 5 p. m.; Cleveland, 8.05 p. m.; Buffalo, 1.50 a. m.; Rochester, 3.35 a. m.; Syracuse, 5.40 a. m.

ARRIVES Albany, 9.20 a. m.; Pittsfield, 11.07 a. m.; Springfield, 12.55 p. m.; Worcester, 2.30 p. m., and Boston, 3.40 p. m.

Elegant Wagner Vestibuled Sleeping Cars.

New and Luxurious Vestibuled Buffet, Smoking and Library Car.
Vestibuled Dining Cars.

WALL STREET.—PREDICTIONS JUSTIFIED.

MY readers will give me credit for having predicted, for more than a year past, that investments in Sugar Trust, Louisville and Nashville stock, and Rock Island should be avoided, while at the same time I have urged them, if they wanted to speculate or invest, to keep an eye on Chicago Gas.

The results of recent revelations show how far I have judged correctly. Chicago Gas has been persistently stronger and moving upward, in spite of a dull and dropping market; Rock Island's quarterly dividend has been suddenly reduced to one-half of one per cent., with a slump in the stock; Sugar Trust has been thrown out of the dealings of honest men by reason of the manipulation constantly going on by insiders, and Louisville and Nashville, which I urged my readers to leave alone while it was being pushed toward 90, is steadily dropping toward 70, with prospects of a still further decline.

"DEAR 'JASPER':—Will you kindly give me your opinion on Rock Island? It was my good luck to be short 250 shares of it at 77½ a few days before it broke, but, not knowing any reason for its sudden slump, closed part of my short holdings. I have since ascertained that the stock has been reduced to a three per cent. dividend. If that is true, ought I not to sell under the C. C. C. and Missouri Pacific? Thanking you for the valuable information you gave me on Canada Southern, I remain,
Yours truly,
J. R. D."

The secret of the heavy sales of Rock Island that have been going on for six months past is out. The road is not earning even four per cent. per annum. The reduction of the quarterly dividend to one-half of one per cent. was made at a secret meeting. The road took no one in its confidence excepting its directors and manipulators. The next day the stock dropped with a thud a half-dozen points, and it was very easy for insiders who had sold out months ago to gather in all the stocks that they had disposed of and prepare themselves for a rise, for, if crop prospects continue to be as good as they are, Rock Island will, no doubt, see better days before the close of the summer; and so I advise "J. R. D." not to sell Rock Island "short." But what shall be said of the gamblers inside of the corporation, who take advantage of their position thus to enrich themselves without giving the majority of the stockholders a chance to save themselves?

"CHICAGO, June 6th, 1891.
"JASPER":—I intend making speculation a future business at present. Do not understand the methods of operation, either on Stock Exchange or Board of Trade. Can you suggest any books which will give me an insight—that is, something which is supposed to teach a man how to speculate? My belief is that the business is governed by general principles, and not, as most believe, a blind chance. Any information will be gratefully received.
Yours respectfully,
CHICAGO."

Several books have been written purporting to tell how to operate on Wall Street. But, from my experience, I am inclined to think that the only way to make money is to go with the tide and keep posted. Every man who has gone into Wall Street with a theory for money making, in my observation, during the past twenty-five years, has soon left his money behind him.

"JASPER":—Will you give me your opinion of Minneapolis and St. Louis common stock at about five?
NEW BALTIMORE, N. Y., June 4th."

Minneapolis and St. Louis common and preferred stocks sell too low to amount to much. When a stock goes as low as they are the purchase of it is a pure gamble.

"DEAR 'JASPER':—Please explain why United States Express continues to drop after paying dividends for the last twenty-eight consecutive years.
TROY, N. Y., June 6th, 1891."

Those highest in authority in the United States Express Company say that it must be obvious, from the very small sales of the stock, that the drop is not to be accounted for by any one's unloading on the inside; that they are not in the habit of going into the stock market to support the stock by buying it, and therefore it takes its own way, and that if manipulators take advantage of their opportunity to depress it the company is not at fault. I am also told that there is no reason why the company should not continue to pay its four per cent. dividend every year. If this report is justified—and I believe it to be—I see no reason why United States Express stock, at present prices, is not a purchase.

"TO 'JASPER':—In your financial articles in FRANK LESLIE'S you have frequently spoken with favor of the so-called industrial stocks, and have more than once quoted the stock of the Thurber, Whyland Company as being a very desirable investment. I hold the same opinion, but should like to ask you in this connection how to account for the fact that the stock, which was quoted immediately after the allotment at from five to seven per cent. premium, is now sold every week at Muller's auction sales;—the preferred at about 100 flat, and the common, claimed by the projectors to be equally or more desirable, was sold last week as low as 97½. It seems to me that, for a first-class eight per cent. security with three months accrued interest, that par is a very low figure, and I should be pleased to have your opinion why this is so. What do you think of the Simmons Hardware Company? I remain, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
JERSEY CITY, May 20th, 1891."

"Ignoramus" should remember that the reason why the Thurber preferred stock advanced so rapidly after it was placed upon the market was because of the fact that outsiders who sought to obtain the stock were allotted only about twenty-five per cent. of their subscriptions. Some of them, wishing to "even up" their holdings, bought in open market what they needed and paid a good price for it. Since that time the market for this stock, like that for all others, has been dull. The company, I am reliably informed, so far this year is ahead of last in the business it has done, and last year it earned twelve per cent. on the common stock. It is natural that investors should wait, before making their investments in a new company, to see it begin paying its dividends, and the Thurber Company is to pay its first semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on its preferred in August, while the annual dividend on the common will not be paid until February.

One reason why I have advocated the purchase of "commercial investments" as gilt-edged is because of the fact that they have no bonded debt ahead of the stock, and furthermore, because of the fact that when businesses are managed by men who have made a national reputation in their management, I consider them to be in safe hands.

"JASPER":—Do you consider the Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development Company, who advertise with you, reliable and trustworthy?
BUFFALO, June 8th, 1891."

The inquiries I have made regarding this company show that the statements in reference to the connection of some very prominent and wealthy gentlemen with its organization are entirely true. I have not the slightest interest in the concern, but I doubt whether such men as those mentioned in its official list of officers would be connected with it unless it was a bona fide business operation. My correspondent should satisfy himself, however, by personal investigation if he is not willing to take the ordinary chances of speculation. The various commercial agencies and other avenues of information are open to almost any citizen.

The Trow Directory and Publishing Company, the stock of which is shortly to be placed upon the market, has been one of the most successful business establishments in New York. It is

doing what I consider a very wise and conservative thing in enlisting its employees in its corporation, and it has set an example for other concerns by empowering the employees who are stockholders in the establishment to unite and select one of the directors. This is the very essence of real co-operation, and it must obviously exert a wholesome influence on the employees and on the corporation itself.

Jasper

MONTEREY, THE BUSIEST CITY IN MEXICO.

THE growth of Monterey, Mexico, is one of the most significant signs of the destiny of our beautiful and flourishing sister republic. In the past few years Monterey has sprung to the front as a great commercial business, manufacturing, and smelting centre—perhaps the greatest in the republic of Mexico. It is on the direct highway between the United States and the Mexican capital, and few travelers who make the journey fail to stop over and visit this charming, bustling centre of trade.

Monterey has decided attractions, which we have mentioned before, in the shape of the Topo Chico Hot Springs, under the management of the very popular Jules A. Randle. It has street-car lines, telegraph and telephones, beautiful residences, unusually excellent banking facilities, and its manufacturing enterprises are extending in all directions. Located on the elevated table-lands of Mexico, surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery unsurpassed the world over, with many social advantages, a very successful gentlemen's club, magnificent churches and cathedrals, fine stores, and delightful suburbs, Monterey is well worth the words of approval it has received from every traveler.

The bank of Patricio Milmo is known throughout Mexico and the United States, and has won a reputation second to none on the continent. Its proprietor, Mr. Milmo, is a self-made man, of wonderful energy and indomitable perseverance, a patron of every deserving enterprise, philanthropic, generous, and open-handed at all times. Among the other leading representative citizens of Monterey are to be numbered Rudolpho Dresel & Co., wholesale and retail hardware dealers; Francisco L. Cantes, wholesale and retail grocer; Martinez Y. Woerner, lumber dealer; Francisco Armendia, wholesale grocer; Hernandez Bros., successors, wholesale and retail dry goods; Geraud & Dougherty, manufacturers of furniture, doors, sashes, and blinds, and P. Maiz & Co., wholesale and retail grocers.

All of these business men have a large clientele throughout Mexico, and a great many of them have trade relations with the leading commercial houses in the United States and Europe. The growth and development of Monterey have been the result of the enterprise of the citizens we have mentioned, for the most part, and the welcome they always extend to visitors is an evidence of their generous nature and a proof of their characteristic hospitality.

So long as Monterey can boast of such a business community, so long it must continue to prosper and maintain its supremacy in Mexican trade and finance.

HESITATE not, make no delay, but buy and use at once Salvation Oil. It kills all pain. Goldsmith said the time—5.14—was beaten. The sale of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, never!

LEWIS G. TEWKSBURY, Banker and Commission Broker, at 50 Broadway, New York, says: "The stock market, under most adverse circumstances, continues strong. Outlook is certainly promising."

THE use of Angostura Bitters excites the appetite and keeps the digestive organs in order.

"THE CHICAGO SPECIAL."

NEW TRAIN TO THE WEST VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In order to increase its present superb facilities between New York and Chicago, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on June 7th, place in service an additional fast express train between these points. The new train will be known as the "Chicago Special." It will be composed of two Pullman Vestibule Sleeping-cars, one Combination Smoking-car, two Pennsylvania Railroad Standard Coaches, and a Dining-car. The entire equipment will run through to Chicago except the dining-car, which will be dropped after supper at Altoona. Another dining-car for the service of breakfast and dinner will, however, be attached to the train at Alliance.

The "Chicago Special" will leave New York every day at 4:00 P.M., Philadelphia 6:35 P.M., and stopping at Harrisburg, Altoona, Pittsburg, and principal points on the Fort Wayne route, arrive in Chicago 5:15 P.M. the next day.

The east-bound counterpart of this train will be known as the "Keystone Express." It will leave Chicago via the Fort Wayne route at 10:45 A.M. every day, and arrive in Philadelphia 11:25 A.M., and New York at 2 P.M. It will be equipped in every respect as the west-bound train, and will carry a dining-car from Chicago to Alliance, and Altoona to New York.

These trains will be equipped with the best grade of new cars, they will run on a fast schedule, and the hours of departure and arrival at prominent centres commend them at once to the favorable consideration of travelers.

As a practical demonstration of the accumulative values of lands situated in a growing city, and the claim justly made, that the more lots that are sold the more there are (in value) remaining, the statement of the Elyton Land Company of Birmingham, Ala., recently made by their president, Mr. H. M. Caldwell, is quoted:

"The Elyton Land Company was incorporated in 1870, with a cash capital of \$100,000, which was expended in land. The capital stock was then fixed at \$300,000. In the year 1883 a dividend of \$300,000, or 100 per cent. on the capital stock, was declared. Since that time dividends have been paid as follows:

Per cent.	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
35	45	340	2,305	100	

amounting in the aggregate to \$5,570,000 paid in dividends on stock in six years upon an investment of \$100,000. The property now owned by the company is worth probably \$5,000,000.

"The stock of the company sold a few years ago at \$4,000 a share. It sold in 1876 at \$17 a share."

The city of Birmingham, Ala., was built on the lands of this company, who owned less than the Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development Company now own at Tallapoosa, Ga., and these enormous values have been created by building on the properties a city of only about 25,000 inhabitants, as shown by the last census.

As the Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development Company own all their property entire, without indebtedness or deferred payments, the receipts from all sales of city lots must go at once to the surplus of the company to increase the semi-annual dividends in addition to the earnings from its manufacturing establishments.

Every sale of city lots or property made, instead of decreasing the assets of the company, increases them threefold by reason of the improvement and development that must necessarily follow, the benefits of which accrue to the remaining property owned by the company, increasing very largely its desirability and selling value.

Prospectus and further particulars can be secured personally or by addressing the Boston office of Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development Company, Rooms 8, 9 and 10, Globe building, Boston, Mass.

THE Fall River Line steamers, *Puritan* and *Plymouth*, are now leaving New York at 5:30, instead of 5 P.M., as heretofore.

TRAVEL MADE PERFECT.

On your next trip West patronize the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and enjoy the advantages of departing from Grand Central Station, traveling over a great four-track railway, along the Hudson-American line, picturesque and beautiful river—via Niagara Falls, the world's greatest cataract, or along the south shore of Lake Erie, in new Wagner vestibule trains, with unsurpassed service and equipment.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA. "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,



HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN, AND SCALP. whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, are speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humors Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood and skin purifiers, and daily effect more great cures of blood and skin diseases than all other remedies combined.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases." Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Backache, kidney pains, weakness, and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25c.



DELICATE, FRAGRANT, LASTING.

Its fragrance is that of the opening buds of Spring. Once used you will have no other.

If your dealer doesn't keep it send 50c in stamps for a bottle to

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

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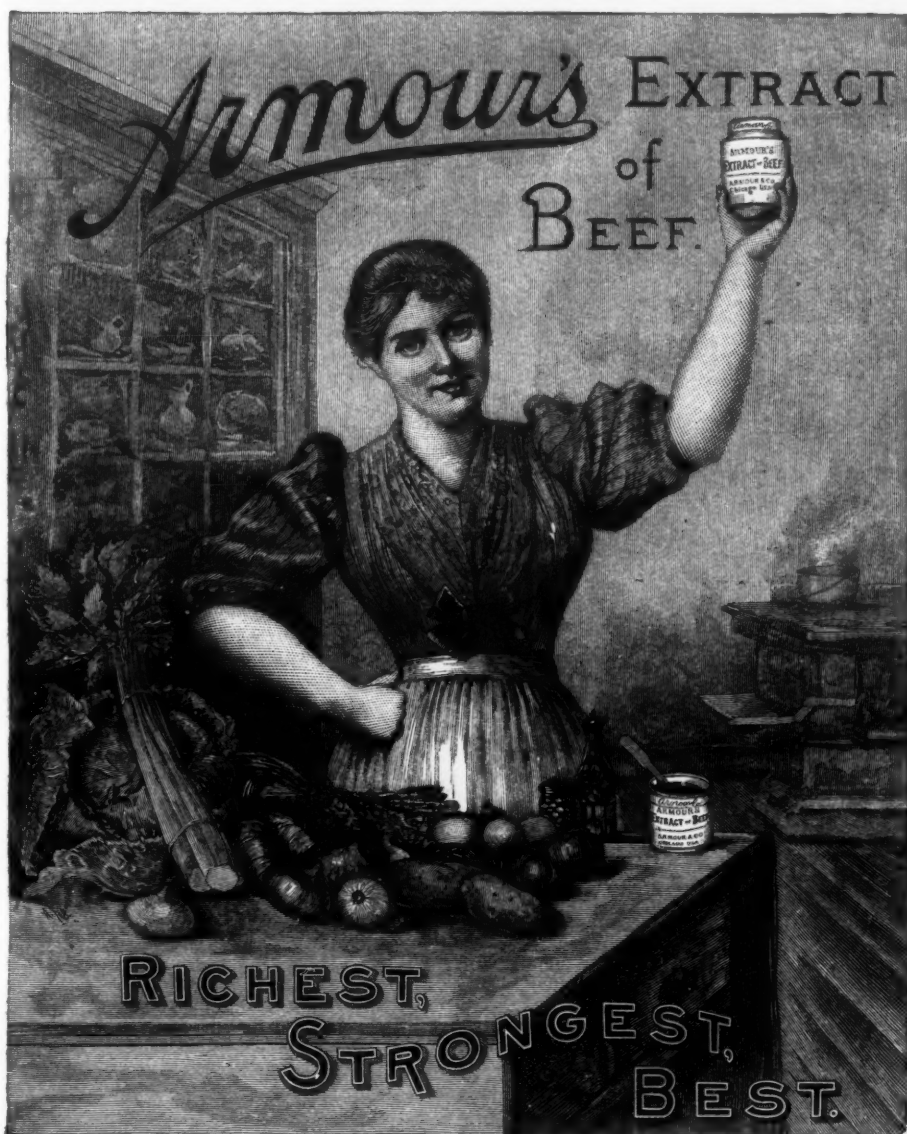
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